SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 152. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1884. WHOLE NO. 10,402.

HALE BROS. & CO.

SECOND WEEK

—OF—

HALE'S

Summer Clearance Sale!

IN ADDITION TO THE MANY BARGAINS ALREADY OFFERED, WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14th,

—A LARGE LINE OF—

White and Colored

BLANKETS

From the Golden Gate Woolen Mills,

BOUGHT AT THE GREAT AUCTION SALE, AUGUST 5th, and as nothing but a very low price will induce people to buy BLANKETS in August, you may know we bought them at less than regular value, and in order to dispose of them at once, will offer them at less than mill prices.

A $12 Best White Bonanza Blanket, extra size, $8 77.
A $10 Best White Bonanza Blanket, full size, $6 97.
A $4 Best White Crib Blanket, $2 25.
A $3 50 Best White Crib Blanket, $1 97.
A $11 Navy Blue, largest size, $7 47.
A $8 Vicuna, regular size, $5.

☞THIS IS A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED TO SECURE A FINE BLANKET FOR THE PRICE OF A COMMON ONE. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE CRIB BLANKETS, OFFERED SO LOW.

OUR BARGAINS

—IN—

SILKS!

ARE GOING FAST!

Don't fail, if in need of a SILK, to call and examine. You will surely buy.

☞Orders from the Country Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

J. H. REED & CO.

J. H. REED & CO.,

GRAND

Lace and White Goods House!

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS DEP'T.

We offer to the Gentlemen of Sacramento one of the Most Complete Lines of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS to be found in this Market, and at prices that defy competition, and you will at all times find all the NEW STYLES AND NOVELTIES in

Neckwear,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Cotton Half Hose,
Fancy Merino and Wool Half Hose,
Plain and Fancy Underwear,
Balbriggan, Silk and Lisle Underwear;
Fancy Colored Dress Shirts,
Workingmen's Shirts,
Finest Styles Suspenders,
Cotton Flannel Underwear,
Blue Flannel Overshirts.

We handle the best WHITE SHIRTS that can be sold, and offer them for prices in which it will pay you to look.

We offer a WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, FINE LINEN BOSOM WHITE SHIRT, for 95 cents. The best SHIRT ever offered for the money on this coast.

We are Headquarters for the well-known brand of COON & CO.'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, and you will find the latest styles in this Department and Lowest Prices.

J. H. REED & CO.,

Southwest Corner Eighth and J streets, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST

Is the person who does not at once purchase some of the many BARGAINS now being received and sold over our counters. The following are a few of the many:

50 Pieces 40-inch Serges, in all shades, at 25 cents per yard.
25 Dozen French Rib Lisle Thread Hose (all new shades), at 70 cents per pair.
11 Dozen Fine Opera Slippers, from 75 cents to $1 25 per pair.
30 Pieces 40-inch Cashmere (all shades), at 40 cents per yard.

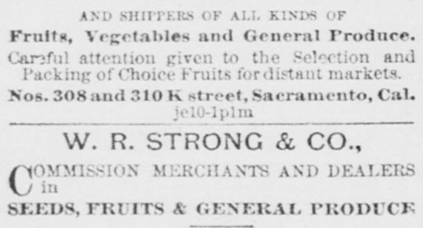
WE MEAN BUSINESS!
DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

Farmers' and Mechanics' STORE.

924 J STREET, OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

G. & E. L. ELKUS, Proprietors.
je19-1p3m

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.



D. DeBERNARDI & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Fruits, Vegetables and General Produce.

Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits for distant markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K street, Sacramento, Cal.
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W. R. STRONG & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS in

SEEDS, FRUITS & GENERAL PRODUCE

Proprietors CAPITAL NURSERIES, Sacramento, Cal. Seed and Tree Catalogues sent free on application. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento. a7-tf

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

PACIFIC FRUIT COMPANY,

J. F. FARNSWORTH, Agent,

1006, 1008 and 1010 Second st., Sacramento

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION DEALERS in California Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Honey, Oranges, Produce, etc. Particular attention paid to the filling of orders for and shipments of all kinds of Fruits in their season. Principal office, 408 and 410 Davis street, San Francisco. ja8-1plm

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.

S. GERSON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, etc.,

NO. 220 J STREET,

Between Second and Third, Sacramento. [jy2-1m

LYON & CURTIS,

(Successors to LYON & BARNES),

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS in

Produce, Vegetables and Fruits,

POTATOES, BEANS, BUTTER, EGGS, HONEY, POULTRY, ETC.,

Nos. 117 to 123 J Street. je23-1ptf

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

(Successors to Gregory & Co.),

Nos. 126 and 128 J Street,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. je12-tf

AMERICAN LAUNDRY.

OFFICE: SAWTELLE'S BOOK-STORE, NOS. 708 and 710 J street. Orders left at office or principal Hotels promptly attended to.
je14-1p4m B. B. COOLEY, Proprietor

SUMMER RESORTS.

BANVARD HOTEL,

ALTA,..............................CAL.

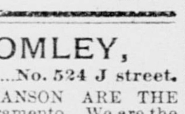
THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED in one of the most picturesque portions of Northern California. The Table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and the latest the market affords. For Hunting and Fishing purposes, the surrounding country cannot be excelled.
m24-3m AL. ARCHER, Proprietor.

ALLEN SPRINGS,

LAKE COUNTY,.......................CAL.

D. J. STEVENS HAVING leased the well-known and popular watering place known as the Allen's Springs, Lake county, the Hotel will be run in first-class style in every particular. Mr. Stevens is an experienced hotel man and will spare no pains in making his guests comfortable and at home. Stages run daily and make connections with all trains. m15-tf

THE ÆTNA SPRINGS



TO THE HIGHLY CURATIVE properties of these waters and the charms of the place is added an elegant and capacious Swimming Bath.

Visitors leave San Francisco at 8 A. M. for St. Helena, thence by daily stage (Sundays excepted), arriving at the Ætnas at 5 P. M.

For pamphlet containing analysis and cures, address WM. BURNELL, Superintendent, or WM. H. LIDELL, Proprietor, Lidell P. O., Napa county, Cal. m7-tf

THOS. BROMLEY,

Merchant Tailor,..............No. 524 J street.

BROMLEY & OTTO HANSON ARE THE Leading Tailors of Sacramento. We are the Leaders of Fashion, with the Largest Stock to select from. The very best workmen, and Mr. Otto Hanson as Cutter, and 20 per cent. less than other Houses. Call and examine our goods, as we take pleasure in showing them at 524 J street, Sacramento city. jy19-1ptf

EAGLE WINERY.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY WHOLE TIME AND attention being required at the Winery, on Eighteenth street, between O and P, I have

Closed the Branch Depot, at 420 J st.

Hereafter my friends and patrons will find me, as heretofore, at the old place—Eighteenth st., bet. O and P. [je11-1ptf] M. S. NEVIS.

COLUMBUS BREWERY

Corner Sixteenth and K streets.

CHRIS. WAHL, PROPRIETOR, MANUFACTurer of the only

GENUINE

PILSENER SALVATOR BEER!

☞Orders from the country and Private Families promptly attended to. au13-1plm

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS

BEER,

ON DRAUGHT, AT

GRUHLER'S SALOON,

No. 522 J street, [je30-1plm] Sacramento.

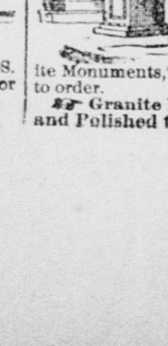
NEUBOURG & LAGES,

Star Mills and Malt House.

HOPS, MALT, PRODUCE, GRAIN, FEED and Brewers' Supplies.

1016, 1018, 1020 Fifth st., Sacramento.

☞Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities in Europe. m1-1ptf



G. GRIFFITHS,

PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS,

PENRYN, CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.

☞Granite Building Stone Cut, Dressed and Polished to Order. o11-1p6m

Hunyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

"A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

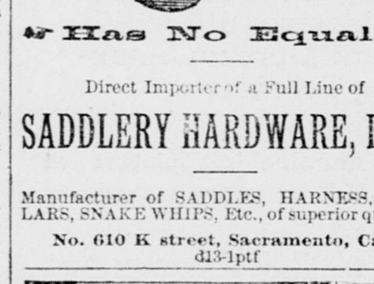
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

JOHN T. STOLL'S

FIRST PREMIUM

SADDLE TREE



☞Has No Equal!☜

Direct Importer of a Full Line of

SADDLERY HARDWARE, ETC.

Manufacturer of SADDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, SNAKE WHIPS, Etc., of superior quality.

No. 610 K street, Sacramento, Cal.
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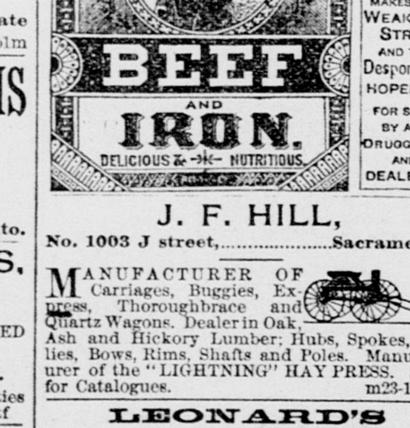
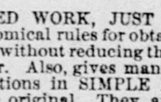


J. F. HILL,

No. 1003 J street,....................Sacramento.



MANUFACTURER OF Carriages, Buggies, Express, Thoroughbrace and Quartz Wagons. Dealer in Oak, Ash and Hickory Lumber; Hubs, Spokes, Fellies, Bows, Rims, Shafts and Poles. Manufacturer of the "LIGHTNING" HAY PRESS. Send for Catalogues. m23-1ptf

LEONARD'S

ECONOMICAL SUBTRACTION METHODS.

THE ABOVE TITLED WORK, JUST PUBlished, gives economical rules for obtaining results in FRACTIONS without reducing them to a common denominator. Also, gives many economical rules for operations in SIMPLE NUMBERS. These rules are original. They are not to be found in the works of any other mathematical author. They are general in their application. Teachers, pupils and all whose business necessitates mathematical calculations are especially invited to examine the work. For sale at all bookstores in Sacramento; E. H. Guppy, San Jose; S. Davis, College City; J. B. Elston, Woodland; J. T. White & Co., San Francisco; and W. B. Hardy, Oakland. Agents wanted. Author and publisher, J. H. LEONARD, Woodland, Cal.
je21-1plm*

Pond's Extract

Subdues Inflammation, Acute and Chronic. | *Controls all Hemorrhages, Venous and Mucous.*

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

POND'S EXTRACT.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUME FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00, $1.75.		
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25
Family Syringe, $1.00.			

Orders amounting to $5 worth sent express free on receipt of money or P. O. order.

☞OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

76 Fifth Ave., New York.

JUMBO SALOON,

No. 1022 Fifth street, Has Changed Hands.

BUNDSCHUH & BARENSTECHER, having purchased the above well-known Saloon, wish to inform their friends and the public that the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars can always be found at this popular resort. jy23-1plm

BAKER & HAMILTON

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINES, ETC.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE!

CUTLERY, GUNS, Etc.

SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO.
jy11-4ptf

HOME HAPPENINGS.

MRS. HALPIN'S STATEMENT OF HER CASE.

Murder and Suicide—Irish National League—Political Matters—An Arctic Find—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Cleveland Scandal—Mrs. Halpin's Statement of Her Case.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—A special from Buffalo says: Mrs. Halpin said to a reporter: "I was employed at Flint & Kent's when Grover Cleveland persistently sought and made my acquaintance. My child, Oscar Folsom Cleveland, was born September 14, 1874. Grover Cleveland is his father, and to say that any other man was responsible for his birth is infamous. It does not seem possible, after all that I have suffered for Grover Cleveland and for my boy's sake, that a further attempt will be made to blacken me in the eyes of the world. No one knows the extent of my sufferings. After my child was taken from me I begged Cleveland on my knees to have a sight of my babe. I found where the boy was, however, and one day I rushed in upon his keeper, snatched him up and ran away before they could stop me. My sufferings subsequently, my fruitless attempts to have Cleveland fulfill his promise of marriage, his neglect of myself and our child, my abduction and violent treatment by his hired tools, are truthfully but only partially told in the Buffalo *Telegraph* of July 21st. It would be impossible to cover even that made up in those years of shame, suffering and degradation forced upon me by Governor Cleveland." The *Telegraph* adds: "The gentleman to whom she made the statement said that in course of a long interview with her she wept bitterly as she told of her wrongs. He manner and desperate condition forced a conviction of sincerity. When told that it was reported she had made, or was about making, a statement exonerating Governor Cleveland, Maria Halpin drew herself up as if preparing for a supreme effort, and replied in the most impressive and earnest manner: 'Me make a statement exonerating Grover Cleveland? Never. I would rather put a bullet through my heart.' She said further that she could not truthfully make any such statement, and Cleveland would not dare ask her to humiliate herself again; that he might enjoy honors and wealth, while on his account she was excluded from kindred and friends, and patiently awaiting for death to end her misery. She went into details of what she had suffered from 1874 to 1877 at the hands of Cleveland or his agents, telling a story that would melt a heart of stone. Her statements are fortified by facts known in the case and by circumstances and records bearing upon that eventful period of her life."

Political Matters.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—The *Star*, the only paper which prints the Buffalo special containing Mrs. Halpin's interview this morning, has the following editorial, double-leaded: "Our columns to-morrow will contain a history which must prove of interest to every American citizen. No more remarkable recital has appeared in a dozen campaigns. After four years of silence and concealment, disclosure will be made which may well cause honest voters to inquire into the methods of campaign managers. As an independent Democratic newspaper, it is the *Star's* duty to publish everything of interest to the people in the present campaign, no matter who suffers by the disclosure. Justice and truth demand its publication, and if it shall rid the grand old party of an incubus of shame, the public will thank us for it."

The *Tribune* this morning says: "Facts enough are already given to the public, and admitted by his friends, to stamp Cleveland as a man without the character or qualifications necessary for the high office he seeks. But half has not been told. The *Tribune* has had a correspondent at work in Buffalo searching the truth of this so-called reformer's public record. To-morrow we shall present the first installment of Cleveland's experience as Sheriff."

UTICA (N. Y.), August 15th.—General Logan reached Utica at 10 o'clock. A great crowd, with music and cannonade, was at the depot. A procession was formed to the Butterfield House. Here, from the balcony, Senator Coggeshall introduced Logan, who expressed the great pleasure it gave him to meet with such cordial welcomes as had been extended wherever he had been in New York State. The present beautiful morning there had been introduced to him most happily the citizens of Utica, whose cordial reception would ever be gratefully remembered.

Logan left for the West at 11:40. He goes to Buffalo, Pittsburg and Chautauqua, where a grand reception is promised. He expects to reach Chicago on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Logan leaves at 3 this afternoon for West Point, where she will spend a few days.

BOSTON, August 15th.—Captain Ellsworth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Political Alliance, said to-day that the membership of the Order was more than 475,000. General Grant is proposed as its candidate for President. Captain Ellsworth says: "Though he has not as yet sent us his official acceptance, we feel assured, as he has not declined the honor, and from private advices, that he will run." General Fremont is expected to accept the nomination of Vice-President. When asked if the Alliance had any connection with the old Know-Nothing party, Captain Ellsworth said: "Yes, sir; it has. Its platform is the adoption of the Know-Nothing belief in its broadest sense."

NEW YORK, August 15th.—A Long Branch special says: General Grant, referring to a report that he was willing to accept the nomination of the American Political Alliance for the Presidency, said: "I never heard of Ellsworth, who addressed me on the subject, until I received a letter from him tendering me the Presidential nomination of the American Political Alliance. I know nothing of either the Alliance or Ellsworth, with the exception of what I have read in the newspapers. I have not answered the letter, and do not intend to answer it. No committee have waited on me to see if I would accept the nomination tendered me in Ellsworth's letter. I am a Republican, and I have no interest in the Alliance or its action."

A reporter called at General Fremont's office, on Broadway, relative to his reported acceptance of the Vice-Presidency. The General seemed disinclined to talk on the subject, but said he might have something to say later.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—The *Sun's* Augusta (Me.) special says: The Republicans of this State have practically completed all the details of their canvass. They expect 10,000 majority; if they get over 10,000 they will go wild. The Democrats concede 6,000; they will work to cut down the majority. Blaine does not intend to leave Maine during the campaign. He said yesterday that he expected to have the second volume of his book completed by the time the snow flies.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—A *Sun* extract: Neither party can win without the aid of New York. Indeed, there is as much probability that Butler will throw the election into the House, or even carry New York for himself, as there is that either Blaine or Cleveland can become President without the vote of this State. Cleveland was nominated by the votes of the men from the West, who were prepared to admit that he was not strong in their States, but claimed wonderful strength for him in New York. Now, New York Democrats are telling us that their candidate may be weak here, but he is tremendously popular out West. Cleveland seems to be a sort of chills-and-fever candidate—they've always got him somewhere else.

The Morey Letter—The Murder Out at Last.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—The long delayed expose by United States Commissioner John I. Davenport of the Morey letter, will be published to-morrow morning. It makes a book of 150 pages. It is largely made up of fac-similes of documents showing the forgery in its various forms. The narrative is only a brief part of the whole volume. The book sets forth that the person who actually penned and forged the Morey letter was a lawyer of this city, named Henry A. Hadley. Davenport describes him as a manipulator of insurance companies of doubtful character, and of other matters equally precarious; with an innate love of intrigue, and with craving for notoriety, and an unconquerable desire to dip into politics, and to correspond with public men. He quotes from his letters to show that he always was a Democrat, though at the time of the commission of the forgery he was Secretary of a Republican association, in the rooms of which the forgery was committed, on or about October 2, 1880. The forgery, according to Hadley's admission, and confirmatory evidence collected by Davenport, was originally in the form of an extract from a supposed interview with General Garfield. Davenport possessed himself of about 10,000 letters written by Hadley between 1873 and 1879, and finds all the distinctive marks of orthography and caligraphy alike in them and the forged letter. Hadley always mispelled the word "religiously," as it was mispelled in the forged letters, and all words ending in "ies," such as companies, copies and enemies, he spelled with the final "ys," as the word "companys" appears in the forged letter as in his genuine correspondence. Hadley invariably dotted the letter "r" when it occurred in a word containing an "i," as in the signature to the forged letter. Hundreds of fac simile productions prove this conclusively. It was on the display of this evidence of guilt that Hadley confessed his part in the crime. Hadley admits that he wrote the name of Henry L. Morey in the register at the Kirtland House in Lynn, and substituted it for the name of George E. C. Morey in the affidavit of Mrs. Clara Morey, declaring he was her son. These forgeries were made to sustain the original forgery, as there was no such man as H. L. Morey, to whom the forged letters were supposed to have been written, nor was there ever any such person as John W. Goodall, who claimed to be the executor of H. L. Morey, and who transmitted the forged letter to the *Truth*. Hadley wrote the Goodall letters also. Davenport also says that a week or ten days before the publication in the *Truth* of the Morey letter, Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, was told that such a letter was in existence, and upon his expressing a doubt thereof, his informant assured him such was the case, and that he believed he could obtain it and show it to him (Dana). To this Mr. Dana replied that he did not care to see it, for the reason that he believed that if any such letter was in existence it was a forgery, and he wished to have nothing to do with it. Lindsley, like Morey, was a fictitious person, and the man who personated him on the Philp examination was arrested for forgery, and confessed, and is now serving a term in the Sing Sing prison for that offense. The language of the Morey letter is shown to have been culled from speeches by Cutter of New Jersey, Williams of Wisconsin, Phillips of Kansas, Luttrell of California, and others on the Chinese bill, and from the testimony of Henry George and others before the House Committee on Chinese Immigration, and in no sense are extracts from Garfield's writings. A copy of the account of Garfield with the Stationery Clerk of the House for the session from March 21st to December 23, 1879, shows Garfield never used the paper with the peculiar heading of the sheet on which the forged letter was written, and that style of paper was never issued except during the time indicated.

Blaine's Libel Suit.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—Mr. Blaine's libel suit against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* provokes considerable discussion in political circles to-day, and the opinion is general that his prompt action in the matter will cause the story to react in his favor. There was a disposition in some quarters to deride it as being done merely for effect, and that the trial was to be after the election, but this is silenced by the assurance that the case must be tried in the October term of the Indiana Courts, and will be disposed of before the election.

Close of the Session of the Irish National League.

BOSTON, August 15th.—At the Irish National League Convention, yesterday, these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, First, that the Irish National League of America hereby expresses its unqualified approval of the course pursued during the past year by Charles Stewart Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party under his leadership.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Irish National League of America on its success in stemming the tide of forced immigration of artificially impoverished people, and causing the United States Government to compel England to take back those whose poverty is the direct result of her misgovernment.

Resolved, That we view with satisfaction that the opposition of this League to land grabbing in America by non-resident aliens has been, by the efforts of our Executive, adopted as the doctrine of the American people in their political platforms.

Resolved, That we note with approval the study of the Irish language as one of the elements in the progress of our race, and encourage the efforts of those engaged in its cultivation.

Resolved, That we indorse and encourage the efforts of the promoters of Irish colonization in their efficient efforts to provide homes in the United States for Irish emigrants who would otherwise be compelled to it, without hope of competence, in the larger cities.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the Irish race is due in a particular manner to the Executive of the League, Alexander Sullivan, for his devotion to the cause of Ireland.

Addresses were delivered by Sexton, Father Cronin, Senator Jones, of Florida, A. E. Redmond and others.

Patrick Egan, the former Treasurer, was then elected President by acclamation. Neil O'Brien, of Missouri, Thos. Doherty, of Boston, and Maurice F. Withare, of Philadelphia, were chosen Vice-Presidents. Father O'Reilly was re-elected Treasurer and Father Roger Walsh Secretary. The National Executive Committee was chosen, and resolutions of regret at the death of Wendell Phillips passed. The Convention then adjourned.

Six hundred delegates to the Irish National League left to-day on the harbor excursion given by the Boston city government.

The Records and Relics of the Greely Expedition.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—The records and relics of the Greely Arctic expedition, which were brought to New York and there turned over to the authorities on Governor's Island, were brought here to-day and delivered to the Chief Signal Officer. They will be used by Lieutenant Greely in making his report of the expedition, and by the Chief Signal Officer in making his report to the Secretary of War. The collection includes all the records of the scientific work and discoveries of the Greely party, their instruments and private papers and diaries of the members. When the expedition was fitted out every member was supplied with blank-books in which to keep their personal records of events during their stay in the Arctic regions. It was the understanding that these records were their personal property, and not subject to the supervision of Lieutenant Greely, or any one else. Seventeen of them have been preserved. Their contents will be considered confidential between the Government and the writers, and while portions of them will be used in making up the history of the expedition, nothing they contain will be made public until Lieutenant Greely's report of the expedition is completed. General Hazen says it may be a year before Greely's report is finished.

Murder and Suicide.

SYCAMORE (Ill.), August 15th.—Kitty, the 17-year-old daughter of H. Mitchell, a farmer living three miles west of here, was shot twice yesterday afternoon by Louis Taylor, a farm hand. The murdered girl's parents had left the house after dinner for the city, leaving Florence (or Kitty, as she was called), at home alone with Taylor, the hired man, who was working near the house. Alice Dennis, daughter of a neighbor, was to come over and pass the afternoon with Kitty. When she arrived at the house—about 2:30 P. M.—she could not find Kitty, but soon had her attention attracted to smoke issuing from the cellar. Hurrying into the basement, she was horrified at the sight presented. On her face on the floor lay her friend, with her clothes on fire. Miss Dennis dashed a pail of water over her friend, and then ran for help. A couple of men were passing and carried the body from the cellar, when it was found that Kitty had been fatally shot. One ball had entered her head three inches back of the right ear, and, taking an upward course, lodged in the brain. Taylor, the hired man, was missing. The alarm was quickly spread and 300 men were in pursuit within a short time. A hasty search through the rooms above indicated that a struggle had taken place there, and that the girl had fled to the cellar to escape him, showing that in all probability he had tried to assault her. Spreading a short distance apart, a line of men beat through the corn. Some of the pursuers saw him in the distance and started forward with a yell. Taylor was soon lost to sight, and then the report of a revolver was heard and the crowd gathered near the creek. One elbow of the man they were after was seen to project from the water. The body was found with a bullet through the heart, and by his side was a revolver with one chamber empty. The body of the murderer now lies at the jail awaiting the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-morrow. Miss Mitchell's body lies at the home of her parents. She was a bright, handsome young lady, of respectable character and respected by all. The mother of the murdered girl has since lost her reason and is a raving maniac.

The Turf.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—The half mile heats, for all ages, Nora M. won, Sunrise second, Walker third. Time, :49. The mile heat, three-year-olds, for non-winners, Top Sawyer won, Lady Kump second, Rebel Scout third. Time, 1:45½. The half mile, for two-year-olds, non-winners, Leonardo won, Vaulter second, Eva Britton third. Time, :50¼. The mile and an eighth race, light welter weights, Revoke won, Athelstone second, Chantilly third. Time, 1:58½. The mile and a sixteenth heat, all ages, Thady won, Mart Bonham second, Lycurgus third. Time, 1:50.

SARATOGA, August 15th.—The six furlongs heat, for maiden two-year-olds, Simon won, Rosiere second, Bob May third. Time, 1:17. The mile and seventy yards race, Woodard won, Fosteral second, Bessie third. Time, 1:47. The mile and a furlong, Peter L. won, Sovereign Pat second, Vera third. Time, 1:58. The mile and five furlongs race, Hurdle Glenarm won, Scalper second, Burke Cochrane third. Time, 3:03.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15th.—Not since the day when Maud S. trotted the fastest three consecutive heats ever trotted—2:12½, 2:13¼, 2:12¾—has there been such an attendance at the Belmont Course as was gathered to-day, when Jay-Eye-See and Phallas attempted to break the record made by Maud S., and 2:13¾, the best for a stallion, made by Phallas himself at Chicago. The mile records were not broken, but the time made by both horses more than made up the expectations of a majority of the spectators. Jay-Eye-See beat his record for three-quarters of a mile, and but for a losing break just after entering the last quarter, without doubt would have clipped a second or more off Maud S.'s fastest time. Phallas failed to equal his own best performance, but he trotted the three fastest consecutive heats ever recorded by a stallion, the slowest being better than the best record of any other stallion. The attendance was from 10,000 to 12,000 people.

The Governor of Texas to be Arrested.

GALVESTON (Tex.), August 15th.—A warrant was to-day issued by United States Commissioner Spann for the arrest of John Ireland, Governor of Texas, for a violation of Section 5510 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Emil Francois, upon whose deposition the warrant is issued, was convicted in 1878, under the anti-miscegenation statute of Texas, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. On the 11th inst. Judge Sabine, of the United States Court, granted a hearing to Francois on a writ of habeas corpus. When the case was called for hearing the State announced that the Governor had granted a full pardon to Francois, whereupon the writ was dismissed, and an order of the Court entered discharging Francois. The next day Francois refused to accept the Governor's pardon, alleging that it did not restore him to citizenship, and he preferred rather to rely on the judgment rendered in the dismissal of a writ and discharged from custody by a Court, as the best evidence of his liberty and citizenship. In his affidavit, Francois deposes that Ireland, as Governor of Texas, with the Penitentiary officials, conspired and confederated together for the purpose of depriving him of the rights and privileges secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Francois is pure white. He married a colored woman whose complexion is fairer than his own. The State statute under which he was convicted provided only for the punishment of a white person in cases of miscegnation, hence his claim of being discriminated against. The warrant for the arrest of the Governor was placed in the hands of Marshal Tracy to-night. The case attracts great attention.

The Tennessee Duel.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—A Chattanooga special furnishes the particulars of the fatal duel. For some time bad blood had existed between William H. Rogers, aged 22, single, and L. J. Staples, aged 22, married. On several occasions they had personal difficulties. Last night the two men met in a house of ill-fame, and the quarrel was renewed. "Let us step outside. I wish to see you," said Staples. On going outside they agreed to step off a certain number of paces and settle their difficulties at once, and stop the racket. Each man presented his pistol, and simultaneously commenced firing. Three shots were fired by each, two of which took effect on Rogerson, who was shot through the heart and head, and fell dead on the field. Staples was shot in the stomach, and died this morning. Rogerson was well respected. His mother is a widow, and keeps a hotel at Emory Gap. Staples was known as a reckless man and a hard drinker.

Verano's Success.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—A special from Saratoga says: When the speculators mopped the perspiration off their heads and necks and dodged in under the canvas in the East End betting quarter, they "thought well" of Baldwin's colt Verano, and made California's representative a favorite. Verano increased their wealth by carrying success to the finish, making the dash of three-quarters of a mile in 1:18 and had three lengths to spare at the close. For the third race, one mile and a furlong, Buchanan's gelding Jim Renwick, was the favorite over the field, but the result of the race showed that he did not even get a place.

The Fire Record.

CINCINNATI, August 15th.—A fire this afternoon started in Henlon & Cates' lumber yard, in the eastern part of the city, and is still burning. The Little Miami Railroad is blocked, the rails being heated and warped on the track. The Rockwood Pottery has been consumed and the Little Miami cattle sheds are gone. Some twenty dwellings are on fire. The loss to the lumber company is $60,000. Other losses have not been determined.

ST. LOUIS, August 15th.—A Houston (Texas) special to the *Post-Dispatch*, says: An incendiary fire at Lampasas destroyed the business portion of the town. Loss not estimated.

Railroad Strike Ended.

DENVER (Col.), August 15th.—The Union Pacific strikers here resume work to-morrow morning. A telegram from their representative at Omaha says that all demands have been acceded to.

CHICAGO, August 15th.—The *Daily News'* Omaha special says: A committee of the Union Pacific shopmen who have been on a strike, arrived here to-day and had a conference with General Manager Clark. It appears the trouble arose from a reduction of wages in the shops at Ellis, and laying off some men at Denver, the result being a strike in all the shops of the road. Clark said the reduction was unauthorized and unknown to him till he saw the account of the strike. The result was he issued an order restoring the old rates at Ellis, and returning to work the men laid off at Denver, and promising that there would not again be any reduction of wages. If necessary to furnish work for all, the hours of labor would be reduced.

The Labor Bureau.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Specials from Washington state that the action of the President in withholding the commission of John Jarrett, as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, leaves that bureau in an unorganized state, and the work which its friends claimed could be done during the summer recess cannot be begun. It is reported that the gentleman to whom the President will soon issue the commission is Thos. B. Connery, formerly editorial manager of the New York *Herald*, and now of the *Truth*. The relations between Arthur and Connery are of long standing.

An Arctic Find.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15th.—Captain Wilson, of the bark Flavine, at this port from Ivigtut, furnishes the following: In June last, off Julian's, the lower part of a tent was found by the Esquimaux on a piece of floe, or drift ice, the upper part of which seemed to have been blown away. In the ends of the store was a provision case marked "Jeannette." There was also found a chart and a check-book on the Bank of California, both signed by DeLong; a pair of oiled trowsers of Louis Naros, and a bearskin which covered something of the size and shape of a human corpse, but the Esquimaux could not remove the skin to ascertain what was underneath.

A Bare-Knuckle Fight.

PITTSBURG, August 15th.—Eli George and Buck Gehrhart, well-known local pugilists, engaged in a bare-knuckle prize-fight in Lawrenceville last night for a purse of $700. The fight took place in a tenement house and was won by Gehrhart in twenty-seven rounds. Both men were terribly punished. George was so weak that he was unable to leave the room.

Will Withdraw.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), August 15th.—The Texas and Pacific Railroad has notified the Transcontinental Association that it will withdraw from the Association in ninety days from July 31st. This action, together with the withdrawal of the Atlantic and Pacific some time ago, will probably be discussed at the meeting of the Association to be held at Saratoga, September 2d, and the opinion prevails that the Association will be dissolved.

A Family Poisoned.

CHARLESTON (W. Va.), August 15th.—While the family of Julian Dickinson were away from the house on a visit, a colored female servant placed a quantity of arsenic in the crock of milk in the spring-house. On returning home, the family, together with a neighbor named Mills, and a boy, drank the milk, and soon after were taken sick. The servant was arrested.

Tendered a Banquet.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), August 15th.—The members of the bar of the Fifth Judicial District of Illinois to-night tendered a banquet to Hon. Chas. S. Zane, of this city, the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Utah. Senator Cullom, General John M. Palmer, Hon. Bluford Wilson and others were toast masters.

Failures.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Failures throughout the country for seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number in the United States 202, in Canada 17, a total of 220, against 232 last week, showing a decrease of 12. The casualties are still heavy in the Pacific States. Other sections of the country are about up to the average, and light in Canada.

The Bricklayers Successful.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Reports have been sent abroad respecting the progress of the bricklayers' strike. Your reporter learned this morning from good authority that the bricklayers have virtually succeeded, and only a small number remain unemployed. Two large contractors succumbed to-day and yesterday.

Will Not be a Candidate for Re-election.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15th.—Chairman Cooper, of the Republican State Committee, says Senator J. Donald Cameron will not be a candidate for re-election.

Petition for a Receiver.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—The leading depositors in the Wall-street Bank petition the Court to-day to appoint a Receiver.

Governor of the Choctaws.

FORT SMITH, August 15th.—According to the returns from the Choctaw Nation Edward McCurtains, brother of the present incumbent, is elected Governor of the Choctaws by a majority of over 200.

A Mohammedan Elopement.

A singular case of murder is reported to have occurred the other day at Habiganj, in Assam. A respectable Mohammedan, it appears, eloped with the wife of a Munipuri gentleman of Assampara. The aggrieved husband, on becoming acquainted with the circumstances of the affair, proceeded immediately to the Mohammedan and demanded the instant restoration of his spouse, but on an explanation from the seducer he was induced to return with a present of Rs300 instead of his wife. This dubious transaction came to the knowledge of the husband's fellow villagers, and they, acting under a stronger sense of wrong than appears to have actuated the husband, proceeded in a body to the Mohammendan's residence and murdered him. The murder in due course was reported to the police, who, on investigating the matter, found that the Munipurees, some 200 in number, were anxious to take upon themselves the responsibility of the crime. They stated that they all killed the man; that no one took a more prominent part than another, and that they were all equally guilty. Under the circumstances the police had no alternative but to arrest the whole body of villagers, and the case is now under investigation. A Bengalee paper, in narrating the above circumstances, says: "What a strange unity. We are afraid in a Bengalee village the Queen's evidence would have been forthcoming as soon as the investigation began. But in a whole army of Munipurees not a single man could be found out as Queen's evidence." Alas, for the degeneracy of the Bengalees.—[London Globe.

THE CANALS OF AMSTERDAM.—The canals are an unmitigated nuisance. They may be all very well in the winter, if the frost be hard enough to freeze them, but as soon as the weather begins to grow warm they give out an odor like that which the Scriptures tell us is emitted by the deeds of the wicked. They cut the city in all directions, and are of course only to be crossed at regular intervals by the aid of bridges; so that the pedestrian wanting to get from one side of the street to the other is liable to be sent 200 yards out of his way before he can do so. At night, in a dark street, they are to be approached warily, for a false step or a stumble against the stone pillars to which the boats and barges are moored would be apt to send one head foremost into the water. But the quaint craft that ply their sluggish waters have a character and interest of their own, and the mingling of town life with the life of the river is curious enough in the streets where the canals are found.—[Tinsley's Magazine.

HUNTING THE WREN.—An old custom called the Hunting of the Wren is still observed in the Isle of Man. A fairy who exerted a baleful influence over the island was pursued by a knight, and only escaped in the moment of extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the islanders devoted their energies to the extirpation of the fairy, and wrens were pursued, pelted and fired at without mercy. The feathers were preserved with religious care, the belief being that they had a peculiar charm in preserving their possessors from shipwreck. Any fisherman who proceeded to sea without such safeguard was considered exceedingly foolhardy. At the present time, on the morrow of Christmas day, groups of boys proceed from door to door, carrying a wren suspended in the center of two hoops, which are decorated with evergreens and ribbons. The boys pluck the feathers from the unfortunate bird, and give one to each liberally-disposed householder, singing meanwhile a rhyme.

COLOR OF PURE WATER.—The ingenuity of Herr Victor has enabled him to determine that the color of water, when perfectly pure, is a shade between blue and green. His method of reaching this conclusion *The Painter* describes as follows: Taking two glass tubes, forty millimeters in diameter and about 1.5 meters in length, he connected them by means of rubber tubing, forming a tube about seven and one-half meters long, both ends of this tube being fixed in glass plates and fitted with metal sockets, provided with brass nozzles for filling the tube. The tube was now placed in a perfectly horizontal position, and covered with a black cloth; upon looking through the empty tube the field of vision appears colorless, as the cloth and the metal sockets prevent the glass from exerting any influence; as soon, however, as the tube is filled with distilled water an intense bluish-green color is observed.

DESTRUCTIVE DROUGHT.—Australian newspapers continue to give details of the effects of the drought in New South Wales, one of the saddest and most disheartening that has ever been recorded in the history of the colony. The news is terrible from the interior of the colony; 40,000 sheep have been lost on one station, and the Governor has been asked to proclaim a day of prayer for rain. The Namoi is lined with carcasses, and there are from 8,000 to 12,000 carcasses between Pilligia and Walget alone. Shearing dead sheep in water-holes has been resorted to. The country is strewn with bleaching bones. Cattle and sheep are perishing everywhere, and hundreds of squatters and farmers are threatened with ruin.

FARM AND FRUIT.

INFORMATION OF INTEREST AND TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Home-made Incubator—Fruit-Growing in Various Counties—Millet Wheat—Mildew—Etc.

It is safe to predict an early day when this State will rank among the first fruit-producing countries of the world. What may we expect a few years hence, when all the young orchards that are now being planted come into bearing? It has been estimated that 75 per cent. of our orchards devoted to the finer grades of fruit, such as apricots, oranges, nectarines, figs, limes, lemons, prunes, etc., are not yet in full bearing. Each year will increase their yield. Our farmers are depending less every year on the wheat crop, and more on general products and new industries. They are beginning to understand that unlimited markets have been opened up within a brief period of time, for all the varieties of choice fruit that can be produced. The demand for California fruits, in the Atlantic States and Europe, is increasing very rapidly. It is estimated that not less than 12,000 tons of fruit were shipped overland last year. The great Eastern cities have become quite heavy customers for fresh fruits from California, and now the interior towns begin to come in. Wherever there is direct railway connection the fruits of California orchards may be sent in a fresh, healthy condition. When the Oregon and California Railroad is opened it will create a market for the fruits of Sacramento valley and other places in northern and central California, as the opening of the southern route did for those of the lower counties. The fruit business of California is in its infancy even for fresh fruits. But the demand for dried fruits is unlimited. Few people have a correct idea of the magnitude of the fruit-canning business of California. It will soon equal in value that of the cereal production. Last year it reached an enormous sum. It has been estimated at nearly 40 per cent. of the value of the wheat crop and nearly 50 per cent. of the gold mines. Many farmers have discovered that there is much more profit in an acre of orchard or vineyard than there is in several acres of grain. The investment in fruit-canning establishments, in various localities, is having the effect of encouraging fruit-growing. It is said that with all commercial nations the consumption of fruit is yearly becoming more enormous, and a vast importance must ultimately attach to the very few regions of the earth where fruits can attain the rich perfection that our climate and soil insure.—[Resources of California.

A Home-made Incubator.

The efforts of genius to discount the hen through artificial process of hatching chickens from her eggs can probably be set down as successful. It is already claimed by several inventors of incubators that they can produce more chickens from a given number of eggs than will the hen in following nature's way. The Kelseyville *Journal* mentions a successful new invention in this line by Edward Davis of that place, who, regarding all kinds in use as defective, because the heat has to be furnished by lamps, went to work and made an original incubator after the following fashion: He constructed a box 30 inches long, and half as wide, covering the top and bottom with tin. He sets this inside a larger wooden box, with space enough all around for a filling of six inches of sawdust and room left at the bottom to run in a shadow drawer the same size as the inside box. This he filled with 113 eggs, and put underneath the inner box, leaving a space of about three inches between its tin bottom and the eggs. Then he filled the inside tank with boiling hot water, and the incubator was complete and in operation. Twice in twenty-four hours he drew out a pail of the water and replaced it with a pail of boiling water. At the end of a week he tested his eggs, took out 25 that were unfertile, leaving in 88, from which 75 healthy chicks were hatched—85 per cent. of the whole. It should be said that, after the first week or ten days, but one pail of water was drawn off daily and hot water substituted, as the eggs retain the heat longer after they have been subjected to it that length of time. The point attained by Mr. Davis in the construction of his incubator is the even distribution of heat over the eggs. The hot water, retaining its heat without much variation during the day, warms each egg exactly alike. It seems to combine both effectiveness and simplicity.

Cause for Want of Success.

In an article upon the necessity of farmers keeping an account of the cost of production of crops, etc., the Lower Lake *Bulletin* says: Every farmer should understand enough of business to know the cost of all his productions; should be able to tell the cost of an acre of grain, so that when he sells it will be possible for him to determine the profit or loss, as well as be a workman. Everybody is complaining of the hard times, and none more so than the farmers, for prices are low, and, unfortunately for Californians, we have not learned to bring our expenses down to correspond, and to raise our productions up to paying profits over expenses. The greatest expense we have is interest on borrowed money, and there is hardly a farmer to-day who is not in debt for his capital, and which must be paid whether or no. That takes one-third of the grass crop. The next is the waste in family and barn; this leak can be easily remedied if taken hold of in time. The last—which is never considered—is the loss of fertility with every crop. Times will become still harder unless these especial expenses are curtailed. Many farmers will say that the land will wear out naturally, and we cannot make it pay all the time. The Old World teaches us that the yield can be increased by feeding the land and by proper cultivation, so that we can double the present returns.

Fruit Interests in El Dorado.

"A. C. C." writing from Lotus, El Dorado county, to the Record-Union, under date of the 12th instant, says: Hardly ever in the history of this section of El Dorado county has there been such an abundance of choice fruit. At this writing one sees numbers of groups busy in the preparation of fruit for shipment. Apples are more plentiful than any other fruit, and orchardists are more inclined to dry them than to ship them green. Peaches are of good size and excellent flavor. Plums are plentiful and of good quality. Pears, especially Bartletts, are abundant, and will no doubt command good prices. The grape crop will be larger than usual. The largest, best kept and most profitable ranch here is that of Mrs. Louisa Rasmusson. There are on the place 400 bearing apple trees, 700 peach, 125 plum, 100 pear, 40 nectarine, 2,500 blackberry vines, 15,000 grapevines, and a number of apricot and cherry trees. Mrs. Rasmusson last year built a wine cellar and still-house of large proportions. Nearly all the grapes grown here are turned into wine and brandy. The place is known as the El Dorado vineyard.

The ranches of Dan Haggard, Spencer Norris, John Jones, George Ramsey, William Valentine and William White, in this vicinity, are in excellent condition, and will yield large quantities of fruit. The orchards in and about Coloma all look very well. The orchard of Messrs. Osborne & Glundel is exceptionally well cared for, and yields the most luscious of fruit. One of the most prominent viticulturists in this county is G. D. Endriss, of Michigan Flat. Mr. Endriss has done a great deal for the advancement of viticulture, and his wines and brandy are among the best in California. He came to this section of the State over 32 years ago, and has been identified with the progress of the county ever since.

One of the greatest needs in this county at the present time is a cannery. The county should not be without one another year. Enterprise can find good investment in this direction.

Mildew in Vineyards.

From A. Brigden, one of the prominent vineyardists on the high mesa at the base of the mountains north of San Gabriel Mission, we learn that the mildew has attacked his grapes, and also those of J. F. Crank, Wm. Allen, J. Craig, J. De Barth Shorb, Governor Stoneman, Mrs. Wilson, E. L. Mayberry, L. J. Rose, E. J. Baldwin and others. Sulphuring has been commenced and appears to be quite beneficial, but the effect of the mildew will be to reduce the yield quite materially. All varieties of grapes appear to be affected about alike by this innocent-looking fungi, which does its deadly work in silence most profound, but none the less disastrously. Mildew fungi is seldom found in Los Angeles county, and is the result of the unusual rainfall of the past winter and spring, coupled with warm fogs that now and then roll over the plain from the sea and rest against the mountains until the sun compels its dispersion in the early morning. Our great State is rich in sulphur mines, so that the commonwealth furnishes the antidote to cure the disease, and it is only the part of wisdom to apply it when needed.—[Los Angeles Express.

Fruit-Growing in Colusa County.

The success to be achieved in fruit-growing in Colusa county is indicated by the Orland *Times*, which, after a visit by its editor to the farm of C. Jasper, situated on the gravelly plains southeast of that town, says: "We found his very industrious boys pulling blackberries, and we most candidly say that the quantity of vines and berries were truly very great. The gentleman appreciates irrigation, and for that purpose has three large windmills, two of them very powerful and of his own mechanism. In his orchard are found a great variety of fruit trees, those that are irrigated having a healthier appearance and produce more finer fruit. The effect of irrigation can be seen in a row of poplars north of the orchard. Those at the end of the blackberries receive the surplus water, and the trees are uniform, thrifty and handsome. At the east end of the irrigated trees are four more planted the same time, but they appear some years younger, and have the appearance of a struggle for life. One fact is apparent in this and all other orchards we have visited, that the trees will grow in any of this soil without irrigation, but grow much better with water running near them. Mr. Jasper had in his garden and orchard several varieties of the grape, and very fine corn and vegetables of all kinds, not forgetting a good patch of tobacco, showing the soil adapted to anything put in."

A New Kind of Wheat.

The Marysville *Appeal* says: We have been shown a new variety of wheat, which has a strange story. Mrs. George Scheffler, of this city, took a dozen kernels of wheat from the crop of a wild goose. She planted some of these, and raised four quarts of what is apparently an entirely new variety. A head of this grain, brought to this office, was six inches in length, and totally unlike any known domesticated wheat. The kernels are nearly if not quite twice the length of the ordinary wheat kernels, being half an inch long. It may prove, when thoroughly domesticated, a valuable addition to the list of our cultivated varieties of wheat.

Evergreen Millet.

We have in our office a sample of evergreen millet, grown on the farm of J. H. Washburn, in the San Jose valley, below Spadra. The stalks have been allowed to go to seed and stand nine feet in hight, the seed having been sown on February 10th last. Little care and no irrigation has been given it. Mr. Washburn informs us that the millet, when cut and cured, is ravenously devoured by stock, and that the thick bulbous roots furnish excellent hog feed. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that this forage plant grows to perfection with no irrigation, even on high and dry mesas. It is evidently a valuable grass, and is worthy a trial by our stock men.—[Pomona Times-Courier.

Cultivation and Weeds.

The result of experiments by Professor Beale in clearing the soil from weeds is given in the *Country Gentleman*, in which it is stated that beginning in a garden and carefully removing all the weeds, not allowing them to go to seed, hoeing and cultivating, and, if a weed escapes, digging it up and carrying it off, so far succeeded that in two or three years he could pick up all the weeds and carry them off with one hand. To vineyardists and orchardists in California, where frequent cultivation of the soil is almost equal to irrigation in supplying moisture, and from the further well-known fact that whatever is allowed to grow besides the trees and vines takes moisture and nourishment from them, the above result of careful attention to cleaning and keeping the ground clean, indicates what is familiar to all close observers, that greatest economy, as well as greatest profit, exists in the most thorough and unremitting attention to cultivation, to the extent of preventing the growth of any weeds whatever at any season of the year when cultivation can be carried on.

Avoiding Lice on Poultry.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Yard* follows the plan described below, which, if carefully used, may be safe and effective. He says: "I make saw benches for roosts—that is, I take 2x4 scantling and nail legs to them of the length to suit space and breed. These, as you will at once see, can be moved at pleasure when cleaning droppings or for any other reason that may present itself; but the best part of it is as regards lice. Every week I take my kerosene can and go to the hen-house, carefully pick up and carry out of doors my saw-benches, pour the kerosene on them and touch it off; the flame will quickly run over every part of it and go out without burning the wood, but every mite or nit that would have made one, you are rid of forever. I have followed this plan for some time and have had no trouble with lice."

Short-Horned Notes.

The Los Angeles *Times* says that the Southern California Orange Company, organized last year in that city for the purpose of speculating in oranges, finds that the matter has resulted disastrously. The accounts show that their losses foot up to nearly $90,000.

A Florida paper says Italy has 4,800,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,200,000,000 lemons per annum, whilst this country has not reached the a-b abs of orange culture and virtually has not touched lemon growing; yet we hear no complaint that Italy has ever reached the "alarming" point of over-production.

The Santa Barbara *Press*, speaking of the success of fruit raising upon the high sage-brush lands near the Goleta ranch in that section, says that a twig from a Prince Albert plum tree, only eighteen inches long, contained twenty-six plums, nearly all measuring six inches in circumference and of delicious flavor.

A writer says in the Kansas City *Live Stock Record*: In my opinion the best way to market wool is to put it up in good shape, and keep it in your hands until you know to a certainty what you are going to get for it. This thing of being charged up with freight, storage, tare, drayage, commission, insurance, and the Lord only knows how much risk, is what wears the life out of the otherwise peaceful shepherd.

A prize of $10 is offered by the *Rural New Yorker* for the largest potato without prongs, delivered, postage or expressage prepaid, at the office of that journal, before November 1st. The name of the sender and the variety, and manner of cultivation should be stated by postal card. If potato growers in California choose to compete for the proffered prize it will insure a return flow of gold, to the amount of $10, to the Golden State.

Those who have tried the following say it is an effectual preventive for injury from rabbits: Take of whale oil soap, 10 pounds; whiting, 5 pounds; glue, 3 pounds; bitter aloes, 1 pound; put all into a five-gallon can, adding water enough to fill the can. Let all simmer slowly for two days on the stove, and then to two quarts of the mixture add five gallons of water. Spray the leaves with this once in two weeks and the rabbits will hunt some more reliable food.

That Santa Barbara, as a butter producing county, says the *Press*, is fast taking rank second to none in the State, is a well-known fact. The tide of immigration that is pouring in upon us is composed of an industrious class, a class accustomed to the hard knocks of the Old World, and they take hold of their new departure with a will and a determination to win. The Santa Maria *Times* of a recent date says: We are reliably informed that five Swiss residents of Guadalupe, namely, G. Bonnetti, A. Pezzoni, E. Morganti, F. Perinoni and P. Pezzoni, have purchased $100,000 worth of the Guadalupe rancho,

The Pomona editor prescribes this method for flavoring watermelons: "Select from your patch a melon not quite ripe, and with a small, sharp blade of a pocket-knife slit the stem near the melon. Into this puncture insert one end of a flannel string about six or eight inches in length, and place the other end of the rag into a cup containing extract of vanilla, lemon, or other flavoring extract, and leave a few days before pulling. The melon will absorb the flavoring extract through the string, and will improve greatly thereby."

By timely rubbing off needless shoots from young fruit trees and grapevines, the necessity for heavy pruning may be entirely obviated, and there will be none of the loss of wood which has already grown, and no check be given by large amputations. Examine grapevines as soon as the growth has pushed an inch or two, and select and retain those shoots which will give an evenly distributed growth, with sufficient space between them. The same care with young fruit trees, as soon as they have fairly started, will give handsome and symmetrical heads.—[Press and Horticulturist.

FRUIT INTERESTS.

SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

An Immense and Successful Fruit-Dryer — Orchards — Grain — The Rabbit Pest—Crickets—Etc.

[Specially prepared by Matthew Cooke for the Record-Union and Weekly Union.]

In company with N. W. Blanchard, a few days since I left San Buenaventura for Santa Paula, about sixteen miles distant, and passed through a section of country which, in former years, was extensively used for growing wheat, but at present the general crop is beans, of which there are thousands of acres planted on the lands adjoining the road between San Buenaventura and Santicoy. It is claimed that the net returns from the bean crop per acre nearly triples that received from growing wheat on the same lands. Near Santicoy we visited the apricot orchards of J. A. Day and M. E. Isham, the orchard of the former containing 150 acres, which will be all in bearing next season. That of Mr. Isham contains fifty acres, all in bearing. These lands are located in what is known as Santa Clara valley. The name is derived from the Santa Clara river, which flows through the valley. The apricot trees grow thriftily and bear well and show an excellent growth. As these orchards are isolated from any market where the fruit can be sold green in quantity, their products must either be canned or dried on the premises.

A SUCCESSFUL FRUIT-DRYER.

Mr. Day has completed a dryer of his own construction, of which one section is in operation, and appears to be a great success. It was our good fortune to meet Mr. Day, and he explained its structure, etc. He states that from time to time he secured the rights of the use of the best patents, and from them constructed the dryer he is now using. I did not take any measurements, but will attempt to explain its structure.

THE IRON WORK.

The iron work consists of a shell about 24 feet long and 27 inches square, open at both ends and placed a few inches above the level of the ground. Inside of this shell, attached to the sides and top, is a row of two-inch gas pipes. Excepting a few, these pipes extend beyond the shell at both ends. On the back end of each pipe is an elbow, to which is attached a piece of pipe about three feet long. The back end of the shell is filled with brick, leaving an opening for a smoke-pipe, and outside of which the pieces of two-inch gas pipe attached to the pipes inside the shell are formed like the ribs of a fan. The pieces attached to the pipes that do not extend the whole length are fastened to the pipe through holes made in the top of the shell. The smoke and heat are carried by two eight-inch pipes placed over the shell, to the front, and then returned to a smoke-stack 12 inches in diameter placed in the rear of the dryer.

THE BRICK-WORK.

The iron-work is inclosed by brick-work, reaching to the floor above—say two feet high—and forming a room for generating heat of about twenty-six feet by six feet. The fire-bars are placed in the front end of the iron shell, thus giving a heating surface from the shell of over 200 square feet and from the smoke-pipes, say 100 feet in length, of 200 square feet. In addition to this the ends of the two-inch gas-pipes extend beyond the front wall and are open, then pipes being placed inside of the large iron shell, are heated to a very high temperature, and a steady flow of air passing through them, which is regulated according to the temperature required by valves or openings on the top of the drier, and in this manner supplies the drier with a large quantity of hot air, which is constantly passing up through the fruit on the trays, in addition to the heat generated by the iron work.

THE DRY-ROOM.

On the second floor, and on top of the brick work, is constructed the dry-room, in which are set the trays which are operated from both sides of the drier. Each tier contains twelve trays. The entire section now in operation holds three tons of green fruit. For the regulation of the heat a chamber is constructed on the top of the dry-room, extending its entire length, in which are placed the valves for regulating the draught of hot air entering through the gas pipes, and also by a damper in the smoke-stack the heat from the fire can be regulated. The thermometers in the dry-rooms are six in number; those in the back portion over the ends of the gas pipe for which the hot air generates, indicated 183°, while those in front, directly over the fire, indicated 153. Mr. Day expects, when the three sections are completed, that he can, if necessary, turn out from three to four tons per twenty-four hours of dried fruits.

THE PACKING-ROOM.

When the fruit is dried it is emptied off the trays into a hopper-shapped box and passed into a room on the first floor. The room is about thirty feet long by twenty wide. The roof, sides and ends, and also the windows, are neatly covered with white muslin, so that it is nearly impossible for flies or moths to get inside this room. Mr. Day purposes putting up his fruit in small packages of five and two and a half pounds. He sent his fruit East last year and received for it 30 cents a pound. This certainly will be the most extensive and best arranged apricot-drier, when completed, on the coast, and worthy of the consideration of all persons looking for a market for their surplus fruits.

SANTA PAULA

Is a neat village, located in a narrow portion of the Santa Clara valley, sixteen miles from San Buenaventura, and about thirty-five miles from Newhall, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The lands around Santa Paula are well adapted for growing citrus and decidious fruits. Blanchard & Bradley have an orange orchard of one hundred acres of seedling trees, twelve years planted and now coming into bearing, which will compare favorably with those planted in some sections of more established reputation. They also have a lemon orchard, containing eleven acres of the Sicily and Eureka varieties, which readily bring at San Buenaventura for local trade, $5 per box, or two cents each.

The alfalfa and grain and bean fields in this vicinity indicate a fertile soil. Railroad communication is wanted in this valley to enhance values, and the establishment of sanitariums of a high order.

At 4 A. M. the stage passes Santa Paula for Newhall. The stage road continues its course up the valley through a district but thinly populated, although such portions as are under cultivation gives every indication of rich soil. About fifteen miles from Newhall the stage road enteres the lands of Mr. Newhall, which are well fenced along the line of the road, and for many miles the Santa Clara river forms the opposite boundary.

DAMAGE BY RUST AND FRESHET.

Although the presence of rust on the wheat crop is noticeable all the way up the valley, it is on the Newhall property, located along the Santa Clara river, that the most damage to the crop appears. For many miles of a continuous wheat field the crop will not pay for cutting. Some of the wheat growing between the Santa Clara river and Newhall Station may not be so bad, but is damaged by rust to a serious extent. The reports of the damage done by the excessive spring rains in this section of the country can only be fully understood by passing over this section of the road, between San Buenaventura and Newhall, and witnessing the amount of land destroyed by the overflow of the Santa Clara river and its tributaries. The water-courses cut by the overflow of water from the mountains, the number of bridges swept away and not yet repaired, and the amount of work done to make the road passable, have to be seen before any correct idea can be formed.

THE RABBIT PEST.

W. G. Struble, of Colfax, Placer county, writes:

> Of late I have been much troubled with hares in a new vineyard I am starting, and was advised by Mr. Wetmore to write you for a remedy. Any information you can give me on the subject will be gratefully received. I have been spraying with a solution of aloes and soap, but do not think it will fill the bill.

Reply: Some persons have reported good results from using a solution of about one pound of aloes to three gallons of water. Captain Westcott, of Rocklin, reports excellent result in protecting young grapevines, by killing half a dozen of hares, cutting them up, and placing them in a barrel of warm water. In a few days the water becomes putrid. By sprinkling the vines with this wash it will protect them for two or three weeks, when, if necessary, it may be repeated. The sprinkling of vines in this way is not a pleasant job, but Captain Westcott says the Orientals do such work well.

CRICKET SPECIMENS.

Colonel C. H. Howland, Los Angeles: Package with specimens received. The dark colored specimen is one of the common crickets. The greenish-colored specimen is one of the tree crickets, and is an injurious species. With the exserted ovipositor the females bore holes into the branches of trees and grapevines, and deposit their eggs in the pith, where the young are hatched, and generally destroys the branch in which they thus are burrowed.

KEEPING FRUIT WITHOUT CANS.

A New Scientific Discovery of Much Interest.

The following appears in the *Prairie Farmer*:

In our issue of July 19th we published a communication in the *Prairie Farmer* from the editor of the Sharon (Mass.) *Advocate*, describing a simple process of keeping fruits in bowls and other open top vessels, simply covered with the unglazed cotton, such as is purchased in the stores rolled in blue paper, as follows:

"Directions: Use crocks, stone butter jars, or any other convenient dishes. Prepare and cook the fruit precisely as for canning in glass jars; fill your dishes with the fruit while it is yet hot, and immediately cover with cotton batting securely tied on. Remember that all putrefaction is caused by the invisible creatures in the air. Cooking the fruit expels all these, and as they can not pass through cotton batting, the fruit thus protected will keep an indefinite period. The writer of this has kept berries, cherries, plums and many other kinds of fruit for two years with no cover save batting on the jars."

As previously stated, if fruit can thus be unfailingly kept, it is a matter of great interest. We find in the Sharon *Advocate* of July 25th, our articles and remarks copied, and the following editorial remarks, which are confirmatory of the previous statements, and we advise at least a limited trial of the process by our readers. We will not discuss the theory of the method, which is of less immediate importance than the practical outcome. Mr. Wickes says:

"This subject is of such importance to the public, and so little understood, that we again refer to it. Brother Judd, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, is no doubt correct in supposing that the preservation of fruits in tightly-sealed cans results from the exclusion of the oxygen of the air. We suppose, however, that depriving the bacteria of oxygen deprives them of life, as no animal life can exist without it. Professor Tyndall demonstrated several years ago that all putrefaction was caused by the bacteria in the air, and could be prevented by inclosing the article in cotton batting. The published results of Tyndall's experiment fell under the eye of Dr. Chase, an eminent physician of Thomaston, Maine, and he at once saw its practical value. At his suggestion Mrs. Chase put up several gallons of damson plums in some pots with but little sugar, the jars being only covered with cotton batting. The plums kept perfectly, until opened one and two years afterward. Mrs. Chase told the result to the editor of the *Advocate*, and we have for three years put up berries in the same way, and never had a jar fail to keep. Last year we opened in the presence of several people a jar of blueberries that had been put up just two years, and found them in nice order. To Professor Tyndall belongs the honor of the discovery, and to Mrs. Chase the honor of being the first to make a practical use of it. We desire to make so useful a matter known to the general public, and we only claim to have been the first to publish the directions."

AN OLD MAN'S SONG.

Oh, my love! I love her so!
My wife with hair as white as snow;
I think it is a crown as fair
As were the braids of auburn hair
She wore that day when at my side
She stood, a happy, blushing bride.
Oh, my love! I love her so!
My wife with her hair as white as snow!

Oh, my love! she is so sweet!
From head to foot so trim and neat!
In modest gravity still dress'd;
White kerchief folded o'er her breast;
White cap upon her snowy head;
A ready hand; a gentle tread;
A mind serene; to anger slow;
A voice both musical and low.

Oh, my love! I love her so!
For she is ever true, I know;
And I might fail, or I might err,
But I would be the world to her;
In joy and sorrow, smiles and tears,
She stood by me for fifty years;
The help, the comforter, the friend
On whom I always could depend.

In fifty years how love will grow!
Time sets her in such tender glow,
I love her better now, I know,
Than in the days so long ago.
Now, when our lives are sinking low,
And both our heads are white as snow,
I only ask with her to go;
Oh, my love! I love her so!

—[Lillie E. Barr, in N. Y. Ledger.

THE TRODDEN VIOLET.

A violet in the morning dew,
With sunshine melting in its spheres,
Whose honey all the wild bees knew,
And birds and breezes, happy crew—
A violet in the morning dew
Was like her in the early years.

A violet trodden under foot,
Its breath with piercing perfume rife,
The birds and bees and breezes mute,
And only tears about the root—
A violet trodden under foot
Was like her in the later life.

Sweetness past telling did she shed
When day by day brought darker dole;
And sorrows with a heavy tread
Crushed her and bruised the lovely head—
Sweetness past telling did she shed,
As the bruised violet sheds its soul.

So was the spikenard bruised and crushed,
And so the precious ointment filled
With odor that about it gushed,
As if, within, whole gardens blushed—
So was the spikenard, bruised and crushed,
That over the Lord's feet was spilled.

—[Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Cannot Sustain Cleveland.

The *Christian Union*, published at New York, is one of the ablest and widest circulated Christian journals in America. It is one of the papers which, in its editorial expressions, joined the recent Independent movement at the East, and, because of its recognized high standing and ability, and looking with favor upon Cleveland at the time of his nomination, has been widely quoted by Democratic papers. In its last issue, which has reached us, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the editor of the paper, says: "The whispered scandals respecting Governor Cleveland are no longer whispers. They have been given to the public through the press, and have a certain sanction given to them by the name of a clergyman who claims to have investigated them and to have satisfied himself of their truth. Neither Mr. Cleveland's reputation, nor the cause which he represents, is helped by the defenses which have been attempted in certain quarters; such as that the country has only to do with the public and official career, not with the private character of a public candidate; or that it has frequently honored by its suffrages and accepted the public services of men of impure lives, as in the case of Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay, and some public men of later date in American politics. If the charges against Governor Cleveland are true, his friends should counsel him to take himself off from the ticket; and if they do not, the lovers of domestic purity and the respecters of womanhood should sweep him off. If they are not true, the exact truth should be told—told with authority, such as would give the country confidence that it was the truth. We judge, from such investigation as we have been able to make, that the truth would show the story to be grossly exaggerated, but not wholly groundless; but, whatever it shows, the American people are entitled to know it. If Governor Cleveland cannot stand before them if that truth is known, he must stand aside; if the Independent movement, inaugurated in good faith to purify our National, State and Municipal administrations of political corruption, suffers a check, it must suffer. The family is more than the State; social demoralization is more dangerous and deadly than political corruption; and it would be better by far to postpone political reform for a season than to attempt to purchase it at so dear a price as the election of a man against whom such charges are presented, and from whom and from whose friends and supporters there is neither denial nor explanation. Every man is to be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty; but only after he has pleaded not guilty. This scandal has passed beyond the limits within which a public scandal can be treated with silent contempt. Silence much longer continued will be taken for confession."

Miss Virginia Preston Carrington of Virginia has in her very large collection of autographs a well-written letter in the bold and beautiful hand of the mother of Patrick Henry, which goes to disprove the current belief that the great orator's family were illiterate.

"Do you ever gamble?" she asked, as they sat together, her hand held in his. He replied: "No; but if I wanted to now would be my time." "How so?" "Because I hold a beautiful hand." The engagement is announced.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

CONCERNING THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The Franchise Bill—Many Englishmen, Few Voters—Gladstone's Plan for Reform.

To help the readers of the Record-Union to a better understanding of the pending political crisis in England, I will give an explanation in this article of a few points upon which, I am sure, they will be glad to gain additional light, and a proper knowledge of which is indeed essential to an intelligent view of the situation there. The alleged ground of opposition to the franchise bill in the House of Lords is that it is not accompanied by a measure for the redistribution of seats. Anticipating an objection of this kind, Mr. Gladstone promised, when he introduced the bill, that if it was passed, it should be supplemented by a redistribution measure at the next session of Parliament, which, in the usual course, would convene early in 1885. Subsequently he made an offer to their lordships that if they would sanction the impending bill, he would call an extra session and introduce such a measure this fall. Now, a great many will be puzzled to know what is meant by the redistribution of seats, and what necessity there exists for such action in the premises; and the same class of people would, no doubt, like to be informed, if possible, what the redistribution measure which Mr. Gladstone promises would be likely to affect.

MANY ENGLISHMEN, FEW VOTERS.

Let the reader bear in mind, first, that under the existing Parliamentary system, not only are the great mass of Englishmen deprived of the privilege of voting, but that the most glaring inequalities exist in regart to the relative power exercised by the comparatively few who are allowed to vote. There is, perhaps, no better authority on the franchise question in all England than Joseph Chamberlain, a member of the present Ministry. This gentleman is the oracle of advanced liberalism, and his position and prospects are such that he is generally regarded as the man who will succeed Gladstone in the Liberal Premiership. Speaking at Wolverhampton early in the year, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the adult male population of the United Kingdom was about eight and a half millions. Of these not more than two and a half millions, he said, could vote at Parliamentary elections. Thus, six millions are without the franchise, or, as he expressed it: "Out of every seventeen men you meet on the streets five only have votes, and the remainder have no share in the government of the country." "There is nothing like this," he added, "in any civilized country of Europe, except Russia and Turkey, if Turkey can be called civilized."

UNJUST DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

On another occasion, speaking of the irregularities which mark the distribution of power among those who are enfranchised, Mr. Chamberlain, in the hearing of the writer, made the following surprising statements: In 1858, he said, one-sixth of the voters returned one-half of the House of Commons, and the only improvement since then was that at present one-fifth instead of one-sixth of the voters returned one-half of the members of that body. He further stated that 6,000,000 people, in 85 counties, sent 136 members to Parliament, and that the same number in 217 boroughs sent 290 members; whereas, another 6,000,000, living in small towns and villages, sent only 36 members. Another contrast cited was that of Warwick, with 12,000 inhabitants, sending two members to Parliament, while only one more than that number was sent by the great town of Birmingham, with its population of 400,000. Still another glaring instance which Mr. Chamberlain emphasized was taken from what is known as the "Black Country," in which district, he said, out of eight members sent to Parliament, four represented 60,000 people and the other four about 600,000.

From these facts the reader will see at once both what redistribution means and how imperatively it is needed, for the existing arrangement not only outrages the commonest principles of justice and reason, but it is utterly destructive of the claim of the British House of Commons to be in any sense a body fairly representing either the people generally or the privileged few who are allowed to vote. And, of course, the new franchise bill will increase these inequalities, and to that extent, therefore, increases the necessity for some measure which shall squarely face this crying evil and propose a remedy.

TACTICS OF GLADSTONE.

Under these circumstances the uninitiated will marvel that Mr. Gladstone did not accede to the demand of the Tories and incorporate a redistribution measure with his franchise bill. When, however, such as these are informed of the honorable gentleman's reasons for keeping the two measures separate, and for giving precedence in point of time to the latter, they will see how tenable is his position, and will find additional causes therein for admiring this remarkable man. His chief reason he has declared to be a determination to force the Opposition to express themselves definitely upon the question of extending the franchise. He presents to them two millions of her Majesty's subjects who are without a vote, and whom he claims are as well qualified, and as justly entitled to the suffrage, as the two and a half or three millions who now enjoy it. Upon this proposition, unincumbered by any other, he is resolved that the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and their lordships in the upper chamber, shall place themselves on record. Here, he says, is an act of justice which has been too long delayed already. We propose that it shall now be consummated, and that it shall go through on its merits. It will be time enough, he adds, to consider what proportion of parliamentary power these people shall possess when they shall have been enfranchised. This is the high ground upon which Mr. Gladstone plants himself in this matter.

ANOTHER REASON ASSIGNED

For keeping the two measures separate was drawn from the previous history of such legislation. "The uniting of the two descriptions of legislation," he observed, "has resulted formerly in the inefficient handling of redistribution." "If redistribution is to be touched at all, it must be touched broadly," he added. "More than that," he continued, "franchise legislation has opponents who find it difficult to show their colors. Redistribution is their favorite study, and it is impossible not to observe this fact, that of the three political crises produced in connection with reform legislation every one has been produced by redistribution, and not by franchise. A vote on the redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Act of 1831, and it brought about a sudden dissolution of Parliament. A vote on the redistribution of power brought the crisis of May, 1832, which was the most serious crisis that has been known to this country since the Revolution of 1688. It was all brought about by a vote of the House of Lords—not upon the franchise, oh, no—it was more convenient to deal with the question of redistribution. The union of franchise legislation with redistribution makes a confusion of things that ought to be kept sedulously apart."

DECLINED TO EXPLAIN.

When it became evident that Mr. Gladstone was bent upon keeping his redistribution scheme for consideration at a subsequent session of Parliament, the Conservatives besought him to reveal to them what would probably be the nature of the scheme when it should finally be presented. To this he replied, in his great speech of February last: "Well, sir, we do not intend to walk into any trap, and in my opinion there could be no greater mistake than for a government which is not going to legislate on redistribution during this session to give its views on this subject." Still, Mr. Gladstone did express some views, and your readers will no doubt be glad just at this time to be informed what they were. "I have not the least objection," he said, "to make a little sketch of my own views upon redistribution, and, although I cannot commit my colleagues absolutely to them, I can certainly say that I would not submit them if I believed them to be vitally in conflict with any opinions they entertain."

AN INDICATION GIVEN.

The sketch he gave was as follows: "In the first place, I think that when a measure of redistribution comes, it must be a large measure. I do not know whether it need be so large as the measure of 1831, but at any rate it must be nearer the measure of 1831 than the measure of 1867. At the same time I personally am not at all favorable to what is called the system of electoral districts, or the adoption of any pure population scale. I can not pretend to have the fear and horror which many have with regard to the consequences of electoral districts in many places. My objection to them is of a very simple and practical character. It is two-fold. In the first place, electoral districts would involve a great deal of unnecessary displacement and disturbance of traditions; but my second objection is—and that I regard as a very important one—that I do not believe that public opinion at all requires the change, and I doubt whether it would warrant it. Next, I should say that in a

SOUND MEASURE OF REDISTRIBUTION,

The distinction being between town and country, known to electoral law as borough and shire, ought to be maintained. Although our franchise is nearly identical, yet that is not the question; the question is whether there is not in the pursuits and associations of the places, and in their social circumstances, a difference between town and country, between borough and shire, which it is expedient, becoming, and useful to maintain. Next, I would say I would respect, within moderate limits, the individuality of constituencies, and not attempt to place towns which have had representation for many generations precisely and mathematically on the level of towns which have not. Here is another principle to which I would call attention. I am certainly disposed to admit that very large and highly concentrated populations need not, and perhaps ought not, to have quite so high a proportion of share in the representation of the country as rural and dispersed populations, because the action of the political power in these concentrated masses is sharper, quicker, and more vehement. That consideration must apply mainly to the metropolis. Another proposition I would lay down is this: I would not reduce the proportional share of representation accorded by the present law of Ireland.

IN THE CASE OF IRELAND

And other parts of the country, in my opinion, some regard should be had to relative nearness and distance. The nearest point of Scotland is 350 miles off, and some parts are six or seven hundred miles away. It is impossible to say that the numerical representation there meets the case—though I grant it is pretty well made by the shrewdness of the men whom Scotland sends to represent her; but it is her virtue and fortune which cause so excellent a choice. But undoubtedly the representation is exercised under greater difficulties, and it is fair that those parts of the country which, like Scotland and Ireland, are separated by great distances, not omitting the element of sea, should be more liberally considered in regard to the proportion of representatives they send. There is one other proposition I am disposed to lay down, not without considerable hesitation, and not giving a final opinion. Speaking roughly, small boroughs, so many of which are in the south of England, must in some way yield seats for London and other great towns, counties, for Scotland and for the north of England, the two last being, perhaps, the most salient of all these claims."

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Such is Mr. Gladstone's plan. It means a great deal, and yet it is far from being perfect. The acme of reform in this matter would be to make one vote equal to another the country through. But this is not dreamed of. Such a reform as this must wait until Gladstone is buried and the Liberal hosts are led by some broader and more aggressive spirit, like Joseph Chamberlain. It is impossible, however, to not admire Mr. Gladstone's liberality toward Ireland. That country sends to Parliament 105 members, and the Premier pledges himself that this representation shall not be reduced. This, too, in face of the certainty that when the new franchise bill shall become law, at least 90 out of these 105 seats shall be occupied by Nationalists, men whose avowed aim will be to so obstruct legislation as to make it seem expedient, if not necessary, for the best interests of the Three Kingdoms to dispense with their presence at Westminster and allow them a Parliament of their own. T.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including **the Kidneys**. When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism and Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

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Harrisonville, Shelby County, Ky.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.:

I am a practicing physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by you. At some leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms. L. Carter, M. D.

New York.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, 4 years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an *immense number of worms* in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old as one of the best medicines I ever used. Mrs. Ann Jemison, 38 Ninth street.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months; she procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms.

THE ONLY GENUINE

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

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WOOD AND COAL YARD,

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GENERAL NOTICES.

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"Richard is Himself Again."—I am employed by Mr. W. H. Golden at my old trade of cleaning and laying carpets. P. A. BYRNE. au5-tf

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Mental and Physical Vigor, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions and all disorders caused by Over-indulgence, Indiscretion and Abuse. Dr. La Mars' Pills are no mere Temporary Stimulant, but a completely Restorative Tonic. They build up the whole system, strengthen and restore the sexual organs, and give a new lease of life—with power to enjoy it—to all who experience the blessed benefits of their potent power. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D. Address all orders, A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1952. jy31-3m

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Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
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mr8-lv

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Burnett's Cocoaine, the Best of All Hair Dressings.—It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best. fe1-1mTuThS

I Am Crazed With Toothache.

And serves you right for having neglected to use SOZODONT. Had you done so, your mouth would have been healthy and your teeth sound. Get the "snag" pulled out, and commence at once using SOZODONT, thereby preserving the balance of your teeth. fe26-1yTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. d15-1yMWS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S LYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o6-1yS

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

State of California,
Executive Department.

Pursuant to the Constitution of the State of California, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled "An Act to provide for the submission of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the qualified electors for their approval," approved March 7, 1883, notice is hereby given that the Legislature of the State of California, at its twenty-fifth session, commencing on the first Monday after the first day of January, A. D. 1883, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed that Section 19 of Article XI. of the Consitution of the State of California, be amended so as to read as follows:

Amendment No. 1.

Section 19. In any city where there are no public works owned and controlled by the municipality for supplying the same with water or artificial light, any individual or any company, duly incorporated for such purpose under and by authority of the laws of this State, shall, under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, or other officer in control thereof, and under such general regulations as the municipality may prescribe for damages, and indemnity for damages, have the privilege of using the public streets and thoroughfares thereof, and of laying down pipes and conduits therein, and connections therewith, so far as may be necessary for introducing into and supplying such city and its inhabitants either with gaslight or other illuminating light, or with fresh water for domestic and all other purposes, upon the condition that the municipal government shall have the right to regulate the charges thereof.

And notice is hereby further given, that at the same session two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses voting in favor thereof, the said Legislature proposed that Section 7 of Article IX. of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

Amendment No. 2.

Section 7. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or cause to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published, to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years; and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendent and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdictions.

And notice is hereby further given that the Legislature of the State of California, at its twenty-fifth (extra) session, commencing on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1884, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed that Section 9 of Article XIII. of the Constitution of the State of California be amended so as to read as follows:

Amendment No. 3.

Section 9. A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each Congressional District in this State, as the same existed in eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and at each gubernatorial election thereafter, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purposes of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe, as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board, to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment contained therein, so as to equalize the assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money or solvent credits, above its face value. The present State Board of Equalization shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify. The Legislature shall have power to redistrict the State into four districts as nearly equal in population as practical, and to provide for the elections of members of said Board of Equalization.

Each amendment shall be voted upon separately from the others, by ballot, at the next general election, to be holden on TUESDAY, he 4th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1884. The ballots used at such election shall contain the words: "For the Amendment No. 1," or the words "Against the Amendment No. 1;" "For the Amendment No. 2," or the words "Against the Amendment No. 2;" "For the Amendment No. 3," or the words "Against the Amendment No. 3," written or printed thereon.

Sacramento, July 24, 1884.

GEORGE STONEMAN, Governor.

Attest: Thos. L. Thompson, Secretary of State. jy30-4p3m

AUCTIONS.

SHERBURN & SMITH,

Auctioneers,

NO. 323 K ST., SACRAMENTO,

(NEAR THE POSTOFFICE.)

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR FULL LINE OF

FURNITURE

Crockery and Glassware,

We have, VERY CHEAP, a nice lot of

MAJOLICA PITCHERS,
CUSPADORES,
COMPORTS,
FLOWER POTS, Etc.

Also, Nickel-plated Cuspadores, Silver-plated R. B. A1 Table and Teaspoons, Forks and Knives.

Also, Six Dozen Chromos, at $1 75 Each.

Also, a Fine Line of Tapestry, Three-ply and Extra Super Carpets (Cheap).

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RENT AND OTHER COLLECTIONS MADE a12-2ptf

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTICE

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!

REOPENING OF THE CLASSES AT ST. Joseph's Academy, in this city, will take place on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 9 A. M. Pupils not resuming studies at opening of session must not look for promotion before December. [au12-2p1w] SISTERS OF MERCY.

LITTON SPRINGS COLLEGE,

SONOMA COUNTY, CAL.

THE ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF placing their sons in a first-rate school, at safe distance from all temptation, and under the care of experienced and capable instructors, is respectfully called to this institution. jy24-2p1m* JOHN GAMBLE, B. A., Principal.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post St. Send for Circular.

CONTINUES TO IMPART SUCH BUSINESS Training as has made its graduates in demand for the past twenty-one years in the Mercantile Community for Commercial positions. Pupils are fitted for the Counting-room by its novel system of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING. For Circulars, address jy19-2ptf E. P. HEALD & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

NAPA SEMINARY.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS WELL-KNOWN institution for Young Ladies opens

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1884.

For further information, address MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal, au5-2p2w Napa City, Cal.

FAIRS, ETC.

THE ANNUAL

STATE FAIR

AT

Sacramento, Cal.,

COMMENCES

SEPTEMBER 8, 1884,

AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.

THE NEW EXPOSITION BUILDING,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST COMmodious in the United States, will be occupied for the first time. It embraces 124,000 square feet of floor space, of which 45,600 feet is in the main floor, 12,000 feet in Horticultural Hall, 12,000 feet in Machinery Hall, 12,000 feet in Industrial Hall, 12,000 feet in the Art Gallery, 12,800 feet in Conservatories, and 17,600 feet in the Promenade Galleries. Space should be procured at once, as applications are being received daily. A 150 horse-power engine will furnish power free of charge. Articles for exhibition transported free to and from the exhibition by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

No such opportunity has ever been offered to Exhibit the Agricultural, Mechanical and Industrial Products of our State.

The Agricultural Display

Will be made by counties, and promises to eclipse any exhibition ever made of California's principal resources. This fine exhibition will be forwarded to the World's Fair, New Orleans, at the close of this Exhibition.

The EXHIBITION BUILDING will open MONDAY EVENING, September 8th, and close September 20, 1884.

The LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT, at the Park, will be opened THURSDAY, September 11th, and close September 20th.

Any further information can be had upon application to the Secretary, from whom Premium Lists can be obtained.

P. A. FINIGAN, President.
Edwin F. Smith, Secr'y, Sacramento. au4-2p1m

THE STATE FAIR DAILY GUIDE!

PUBLISHED BY

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HAS THE

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTION,

In both Park and Pavilion, during the State Fair. au13-3t

HAY WANTED!

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE STATE Agricultural Society for OAT AND ALFALFA HAY, delivered at the Park during the Fair, in such quantity and at such times as needed. Give price per ton for best quality. Bids opened MONDAY, Aug. 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at office. au12-2ptd EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

STATE FAIR RACES,

SEPTEMBER 20th.

EXTRA PURSE OF $200 FOR YEARLING Trotters, one mile dash. Entries to close AUGUST 18th, with EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary. au8-2ptd

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ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY filled in lots to suit, Wholesale and Retail Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc.

D. O. COOK, Proprietor.

(Successor to BIDWELL & COOK),

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709, 711, 713 and 715 J Street, Sacramento.

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NINTH AND K STREETS.

BUILDS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PUMPing Machinery, Steam Engines, Horse-powers, etc. A New Design of DEEP WELL PUMP just out. m23-tf

SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL,

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VICTOR GREGORY,

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Roberts' Kidney and Liver Bitters, Roberts' Wild Cherry Tonic,

No. 815 Second Street, Sacramento.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT. je10-4p3m

CHICKERING PIANOS!

—WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS!—

L. K. HAMMER, Gen. Agt.,

No. 820 J street,..................Sacramento.

INSTRUMENTS SOLD ON THE INSTALLment plan. Orders for TUNING promptly attended to. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Sheet Music and a full line of musical merchandise always on hand. jy15-tf

THE STORY OF A LIFE.

Say, what is life? 'Tis to be born
A helpless babe; to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretell a cloudy noon and night.
To weep, to sleep, and weep again,
With sunny smiles between—and then?

And then apace the infant grows
To be a laughing, sprightly boy,
Happy despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joy!
To be, in short, from two to ten,
A merry, moody child—and then?

And then in coat and trousers clad,
To learn to say the decalogue,
And break it; an unthinking lad,
With mirth and mischief all agog;
A truant oft by field and fen,
And capture butterflies—and then?

And then, increased in strength and size,
To be anon a youth full grown;
A hero in his mother's eyes,
A young Apollo in his own;
To imitate the ways of men
In fashionable sin—and then?

And then, at last, to be a man,
To fall in love, to woo and wed!
With seething brain to scheme and plan
To gather gold or toil for bread;
To sue for fame, with tongue and pen,
And gain or lose the prize! And then?

And then in gray and wrinkled eld
To mourn the speed of life's decline;
To praise the scenes our youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of lang syne;
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
To drop into the grave—and then?

—[John G. Saxe.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

The kindness of a kinsman of the late Howard Schuyler has furnished us with the following interesting story of the perils of engineering life on the plains only fifteen years ago:

In the month of June, 1869, when the grass and flowers on the plains of Kansas and Colorado were nearly knee high, the result of unusually abundant rains, which left clear pools of water in all the little arroyos, a corps of Kansas Pacific engineers under the leadership of Howard Schuyler, were engaged in making certain preliminary surveys in the vicinity of the terminal town of Phil Sheridan, near the border line of the two States. They had been out on a trip of several months in the direction of Denver, and had returned to the end of the track to begin the definite location, which we afterward carried through to Denver. At this time I had been with the party some two or three months, taking my novitiate in engineering, and was occupying the position of rodman. Prior to commencing the location, we were running some rapid trial lines north of Sheridan, and by the 19th of June were some fifteen or twenty miles out in a rolling country, where the heads of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas river interlock. On the evening before our camp had been brought up to the end of our work, we started out bright and early on this memorable Saturday morning, so that by 10 o'clock we were several miles away from camp. In all our work we had been accompanied by an escort of fifteen infantry soldiers under the charge of a Lieutenant, acting in the capacity of a camp-guard, who, while they were useful in guarding our base of supplies, were of no protection to us in the field. Our party numbered thirteen all told, two of whom remained in camp as cook and teamster. The working party was therefore reduced to eleven, including Howard, whose custom it was to ride several miles ahead, looking out the line and indicating it by building sod mounds two or three feet high with a shovel. We followed one mound to the next, measuring angles and distances and leveling the ground. Our progress was as rapid almost as a man would walk at a moderate pace, and we were exceedingly vulnerable to attack, as we were all separated, strung out over a distance of a mile or more, while Howard was always out of sight and several miles ahead, but having being out several months without seeing any Indian signs we had no suspicion of danger and did not dream there were any Indians in the country. We afterwards knew that they had been watching us for some days and were simply waiting for the most favorable opportunity to make the attack, having evidently planned to kill Howard first and then come back along the line picking off the rest of the party one by one.

In pursuance of this plan they lay in wait until they had cornered him in a trap when they fired a shot, striking his horse in the hip, and looking around he saw a long line of the red-painted devils on three sides of him, while on the fourth, in the direction of his party, was half a mile or more of broken ground, cut up by deep narrow ravines. It took but a moment to decide his line of action. Putting spurs to his horse he turned to the only loophole of escape, and, to the surprise of the Indians, went leaping over the ravines, one after the other, at the risk of his life, but with the assurance that they could not follow him, as none of their ponies were equal to the work, and to keep up the pursuit they were obliged to make a long detour.

Having once got clear of the broken ground, Howard looking back, found himself well ahead, and was congratulating himself on so easy an escape, when he saw directly before him, springing out of the grass, a formidable array of Indians, intercepting his flight; those pursuing in the rear closed up, and almost before he could realize the situation he found himself again entrapped, this time by a line of Indians that entirely encircled him, numbering about one hundred, as near as he could judge. They rapidly narrowed the limits of the circle, and began taunting him with all manner of insults, and telling him of the tortures that awaited him and of the slow roasting that they proposed to give him. For several minutes he sat on his horse trying to reconcile himself to the certainty that death was before him, but when the first struggle was over all trembling ceased, and with as true an aim as ever huntsman leveled at a deer, he drew up his rifle and fired at the nearest man, killing him instantly. Earlier in the fight he had realized that he was more lightly armed than usual, having that morning left his belt, with a brace of pistols and a box of cartridges, in camp to be cleaned, taking only his Winchester carbine, carrying twelve shots. He now determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and, counting every shot, to be sure that he saved one for himself as a *dernier ressort* in case of capture, since death by his own hand was preferable to slow torture. Twice more he shot in quick succession without fatal effect, when he suddenly put spurs to his horse and dashed through the line. At this moment there was a general scramble and rush for him, some trying for him with their spears, others seizing his legs and striving to unhorse him. He succeeded in the twinkling of an eye in throwing them all off, and even killed a second man riding at his side, putting his gun against his (the Indian's) body and blazing away, the blood spurting over Howard's buckskin leggings, saddle and horse. The instant he freed himself from them and got clear alone on open ground ahead of them, where they were not in danger of killing each other in shooting at him, they fired a volley of bullets and arrows at him. None of them hit him, and up to this moment he was entirely unharmed. Had his horse been equally fortunate this would doubtless have ended the fight, as the horse was a fine, high-spirited animal, superior to any of the Indian ponies. But the first shot received at the beginning of hostilities had cut a small artery, and from this the blood was pumping out a steady stream that, together with his violent exertions, was fast sapping his strength. The Indians seeing this, were encouraged to continue the pursuit, and their leader, mounted on an American stage horse (stolen the day before at a stage station a few miles back, which they had burned, murdering all the inmates), succeeded so well in keeping pace with him, that Howard could almost feel the breath from the nostrils of the pursuer's horse. Thus they rode, nose to tail, for a mile or two, the Indian occupying the time in shooting at Howard. Three pistols, six shooters, he emptied, and bullets flew around poor Howard on every side. Four more entered the poor horse, already so badly wounded, a bullet pierced Howard's clothes at his side, another cut the strap of his field-glass, which was lost, another cut off his spur, bursting the heel slightly but not drawing blood; a fourth pierced the wooden breech of his rifle, as he carried it in his hand—almost striking it from his grasp; others struck the saddle, and in short they seemed to strike everywhere but where they were aimed. All this time Howard was endeavoring to reach over his shoulder and get a shot at the Indian, but at every such movement the savage slipped under the belly of his horse and went out of sight, except a hand on the mane and heel on the back. Finally, all ammunition exhausted, the Indian resorted to his spear, and with the wooden handle gave Howard one or two severe raps on the head, trying to knock him out of his saddle—without avail, but at last Howard's horse, that had been tottering shakily, from loss of blood, fell on his knees and the Indian rushed up to the contest. At that instant the horse struggled to his feet again and Howard saw that his opportunity had come, his foe was at his side, and he quickly thrust his rifle against the Indian's body and fired, blowing a hole through that seemed as large as one's arm. The Indian shrieked, leaped out of his saddle and fell to the ground on his face, dead.

Looking about Howard saw the remainder of the band following at a prudent distance, for by this time they began to look upon him as a god, invulnerable to all their weapons. When, at last, the poor horse fell prostrate, and apparently dead, they all flocked up to make a final disposition of their troublesome enemy. But Howard, undaunted, lay quietly down behind the body of his horse, and when they came within short range took deliberate aim and fired, killing another man. This unlooked for disaster completely demoralized them, and they fled in all directions. Within three minutes not an Indian was in sight. He turned his attention to his horse, loosened the girth to take off the saddle, and was surprised when the animal drew a deep breath and struggled to his feet. He then led him slowly to where the rest of the party had made a stand about their wagon, and as he approached from one direction I came limping up from the other, with a bullet in my right leg. The Indians had paid their gentle attention to the rest of us during the time Howard was having his fight, but fortunately not in force, and we succeeded in getting together at the wagon without the loss of a man, I being the only one wounded in the whole engagement. As soon as Howard joined us we started on the retreat for camp, the Indians harassing us the whole way. They would form in single file or all abreast, and charge as though they were going to ride over us, but on getting within short range would wheel and retire, after discharging a volley of shots that would tear up the earth all around us. This was most terrifying to me, a boy fresh from school, who had never experienced any sort of warfare, and had never even seen a gun fired by one man at another, but Howard, who had gone through four years of war of the rebellion, and had seen three years or more of border warfare with Indians, was quite exhilarated by the excitement. He gave them a challenge by walking alone several hundred yards away on one side. They charged, but retreated when he kneeled and fired.

Arriving at camp after an hour's ride and running fight, we found the escort thoroughly alarmed and just starting out to pick up our dead bodies, for they had seen so many Indians about that they made sure we were all killed. It was a scene of mutual rejoicing and congratulation, as we had feared that they had met an untimely fate. A hasty council of war was held as to what was to be done. We were unanimous in the opinion that it was folly to continue work without a larger escort and a personal body guard, besides it was necessary that my wound should be dressed. Consequently it was decided to turn our faces in the direction of Sheridan, which we did, arriving there late in the afternoon, the Indians following us all the way seeking an opportunity to attack us again. With them it became a question of revenge, as they had lost heavily, while we had escaped entirely.

The horse that carried Howard so nobly through the first fight ultimately recovered. Three of the five bullets were extracted. I afterwards took him home to Burlingame, where he was carefully fed and pampered for some years till he died.

I recovered from my wound very quickly, and within six weeks rejoined the party, receiving promotion to the first place in the corps—that of transitman—which I occupied until the road was completed.

Our miraculous escape was long the subject of wonder on the frontier, where it was regarded as the most marvelous on record, as we fought against such fearful odds. I hope the narrative as I have written it will be intelligible. I fear I have not made it as clear as I could verbally. It always excites me to think or tell of it.—[New York Evening Post.

Progress in Kentucky.

The Record-Union has not infrequently taken occasion to refer to the illiteracy existing in the State of Kentucky, and has also took pleasure in calling attention to the more recent movements in that commonwealth for improvement of its school system. In a recent letter Professor W. E. C. Wright of the college at Berea, Ky., which is, if we mistake not, the highest educational institution in the State, and is open alike to white and colored students, being under Northern supervision, speaks thus interestingly concerning the present state of education there among the colored people:

"The former chattels are rapidly becoming land owners. The little village of Lowell, Garrard county, is in the rich blue-grass country, and fifteen years ago had but one colored man within three miles who owned any land. Now there are thirty colored families within that distance who own farms varying in size from five to fifty acres. They have not been obtained through charitable aid, but bought with the proceeds of labor. No doubt so good a record is exceptional, but a single example of such self-respecting thrift is an inspiring prophecy of what may be hoped for in the near future in an increasing number of communities all over the South. Some of the old colored preachers in this same community are inclined to discourage education, but the people, instead of accepting their dictum, have just raised money among themselves to prolong the school beyond the time provided for by the State funds, which is a thing very rarely done in any of the white districts of the State. The younger colored preachers are pushing forward in education; the most active and influential colored Baptist pastor in Madison county hoping to arrange next year to live in Berea in order to secure further instruction for himself. He has been for some ten years pastor of three churches several miles apart, one of which numbers more than three hundred members."

Color Hearing.

Popular expressions are often very significant. "I saw three dozen lights of all colors," or some similar expression, may frequently be heard from persons who have received violent blows on the head or face. Under the influence of shocks of this kind, the eye really seems to see infinite numbers of sparks. Shocks of a certain class impressed upon the nervous system seem to have the faculty of producing phenomena of light. This remark has been suggested by the facts we are about to relate, which lead us to suppose that sonorous vibrations are susceptible in certain cases of provoking luminous sensations. There are, in fact, persons who are endowed with such sensibility that they cannot hear a sound without at the same time perceiving colors. Each sound to them has its peculiar color; this word corresponds with red and that one with green, one note is blue and another is yellow. This phenomenon, "color hearing," as the English call it, has been hitherto little observed. Dr. Nussbaumer, of Vienna, appears to have been the first person who took serious notice of it. While still a child, when playing one day with his brother, striking a fork against a glass to hear the ringing, he discovered that he saw colors at the same time that he perceived the sound; and so well did he discern the color that, when he stopped his ears, he could divine by it how loud a sound the fork had produced. His brother also had similar experiences. Dr. Nussbaumer was afterward able to add to his own observations nearly identical ones made by a medical student in Zurich. To this young man musical notes were translated by certain fixed colors. The high notes induced clear colors, and the low notes dull ones. More recently, M. Pedrono, an ophthalmologist of Nantes, has observed the same peculiarities in one of his friends.

Remarkable Preservation.—The dredgers of the machine Arctic of Wilmington, Del., in removing the six ice-piers off Port Penn, which were built by the English before the revolution, have made a remarkable find. The ice-piers have become dangerous obstructions to navigation, as the upper portions had crumbled away and the treacherous bases were hidden by the water. During the tearing up of the timber of these old piers the dredgers found the hull of an old vessel. In removing this the dredgers found some barrels of flaxseed in an excellent state of preservation, the grain still retaining perfect germs. The barrels were plainly but rudely marked in burned letters: Samuel W. Flintham and Lambert & Company. There has been a tradition at Port Penn and Delaware City that seventy-nine years before the Revolution a vessel was cut through by the ice-freshet. The old hull thus strangely discovered is supposed to be that of this vessel, and the flaxseed part of her cargo. Thomas J. Lawson, of Wilmington, who was on the Arctic at the time of the finding of the vessel, has a quantity of the flaxseed in his possession.—[Philadelphia Review.

For fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivalled for Colds and Consumption.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERESTING METHODS FOR COMPUTING INTEREST,

Which Will be of Interest to all Who Have Computations of Interest, etc., to Make.

Eds. Record-Union: In your paper of the 26th ultimo you reviewed at some length Professor Atkinson's book, "Interest made Easy; a Thousand Years as a Day; a Short, Simple, Practical Method." I have not seen the book, but shall regard your comments on it as being correct.

The method of Professor Atkinson is not new, nor, as stated by you, altogether correct. About thirty years ago a Yankee schoolmaster, Alva Covington by name, from Charlestown, Mass., came to the little sleepy old town of Springfield, Ky., and founded a seminary. He was the strictest disciplinarian, the clearest-headed, most modest, painstaking, kind-hearted, and altogether the best school teacher that I ever knew. He has gone the way of all the earth; but on Cemetery hill, overlooking the drowsy old town, more than a thousand men and women, once his scholars, have raised a noble monument to his yet nobler memory.

This master taught us this rule: Every principal is its own interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, for 16⅔ years, or 200 months, or 6,000 days. He explained to us why this was so. The first step was to make us understand that $100 at 6 per cent. would earn $6 in one year. This accomplished, our way was made clear. The next question was: If $100 at 6 per cent. will earn $6 in one year, how long wi l it take it to earn itself, or $100? Obviously, as many years as $6 are contained in $100, or 16⅔ years. Now, 16⅔ years are equal to 200 months, or 6,000 days. That is, 200 months and 6,000 days are equal periods of time. To make myself clearer, 200 months and 6,000 days, each represent, are, in fact, 16⅔ years, the precise time in which any sum of money will earn itself at 6 per cent. They are divisible, without leaving a fraction, by the simple process of removing the decimal point to the left. They are multipliable, without producing a fraction, by removing the decimal point to the right. Being absolutely equal, that condition remains unchanged whenever they are multiplied or divided by the same number. In dividing, if we move the decimal point, in each, the same number of places to the left, the quotients represent exactly the same periods of time. The only difference is, one is expressed in months and the other in days. To divide 200 months and 6,000 days, respectively, by 10, we remove the decimal point one place to the left. We then have 20 months and 600 days, respectively, as quotients. Now, the rule which I have given proceeds on the basis that every month contains 30 days, neither more nor less. It is clear, then, that 20 months are exactly equal to 600 days. We remove the decimal point two places to the left, and we have divided 200 months and 6,000 days by 100. Our quotients of 2 months and 60 days stand for precisely the same length of time. If we remove the decimal point three places to the left, we have divided each by 1,000. In the one case we have 200-1000 months, equal to 2-10 months, equal to 6 days. In the other, the case of 6,000 days, we have 6 days, without a fraction. The value of the 6,000 days quantity in the system is here made plain. It clears the most difficult example in interest of all fractions of time; for if we should, in any case, be required to calculate the interest for half a day, we should do it by taking 1-12 of the interest for 6 days.

Now, we treat the principal, the interest of which we are required to find, in precisely the same manner that we have treated the 200 months and the 6,000 days propositions. Being its own interest, at 6 per cent., for 200 months or 6,000 days, it is, so far as calculating interest is concerned, 200 months and 6,000 days, or either, interchangeably.

Suppose that we were required to find the interest on $7,283, at 7½ per cent. yearly, for 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The rule given proceeds on the assumption that every month contains 30, and every year 360 days, and on that theory it is mathematically correct. The theory, however, involves the loss of 5 days in each year. It was this qualification of the rule that our old master at Springfield took the clearest methods and the most pains to explain. You do not notice it in your observations on Professor Atkinson's book. If the author has not taken it into account, it were best that he should. I hope that he has done so, for, but for the doubt of it, I should not trouble you with this writing.

The first step in the solution of our example is to reduce the time—7 years, 3 months and 23 days, to *true* time, of both months and days *and* of days. Disregarding the loss that occurs for 3 months, that for 7 years, according to our rule, is 35 days. The following represents the true time: 7 years, 3 months and 58 days, equal to, 88 months and 28 days, equal to 2,668 days. Our principal is $7,283.00. Now, if we remove the decimal point one place to the left, we have $728.30.0, the interest for 20 months. Now, in "doing" the sum, we never put those figures down, but multiply them by 4, mentally, and put down $2,913.200—the interest for 80 months. We move the decimal point two places to the left and we have $72.83.00—the interest for 2 months—but we never put these figures on the slate or blackboard. We multiply them, "in the mind," by 4 and put down $291.32.00—the interest for eight months. But before the pupil has put all the figures on the board, he discovers that they represent just one-tenth of the sum he has just written as the interest for 80 months. And, right here, it should be stated that, where the time is less than 200 months, if the interest for the largest number of even months be correctly found, the calculation will be able to deduce, or calculate, all the rest from it. We are now to find the interest for 28 days. Well, if we move the decimal point three places to the left we have $7.28.300, the interest for six days. This we never write, but multiply it, mentally, by 4, and get $29.13.200—the interest for 24 days. Here again the curiosity of the learner is excited by the fact that the interest for 24 days is just one-tenth of that for 8 months. In a moment all is clear. He multiplies 8 months by 30 days, mentally, and gets 240 days. In nine cases out of ten he will perform some process of this kind without ever thinking about removing the decimal point to find out what the interest for 6 days is. It remains to get the interest for 4 days. Well, 4 days are one-sixth of 24 days, therefore one-sixth of the interest, $29.13.200, for 24 days, or $4.85.530, is the interest for 4 days. The interest on $7,283.00 at 6 per cent. per annum for 88 months and 28 days, or for 2,668 days, their equivalent, is the sum of these several amounts, or $3,238.50.73. One-sixth of the interest, at 6 per cent, or $539.75.12, would be the interest on $7,283.00 for the given time at 1 per cent., and one-half of the interest at 1 per cent., or $269.87.56 would be the interest on $7,283.00 at one-half of 1 per cent. for the given time. The sum of these three amounts, $4,048.13.14, is the interest on $7,283.00 at 7½ per cent a year for 88 months and 28 days, or 2,668 days. Keeping in mind the calculation just performed, the inverted comma over the principal, representing the division affected by the removal of the decimal point, and not putting the results of the mental work on paper, the figures actually required in "doing" the sum are as follows:

Principal, $7,'2'8'3.00.	Interest.
For 80 months	$2,913.2
For 8 months	291.32
For 24 days	29.13.2
For 4 days	48.5.53
Interest for 88 months and 28 days, at 6 per cent a year	$3,283.50.73
Interest at 1 per cent. a year	539.75.12
Interest at one-half of 1 per cent. a year	2698.7.56
Interest at 7½ per cent. a year	$4,048.13.41

Many will prefer, and it is often easier, to solve the example by taking the interest for days all the way through. The time is 2,668 days. The principal, $7,'2'8'3 00, is its own interest for 6,000 days. The inverted comma performs the same office that it did in the preceding example. Since $7,283 00 is its own interest for 6,000 days at 6 per cent. per annum, one-third of it, or $2,427.66.666, would be the interest for 2,000 days at the same rate. If we remove the decimal point one place to the left we have $728.30.000, the interest for 600 days. If we remove it two places to the left, we have $72.83.000, the interest for 60 days. If we remove it three places to the left, we have $7.28.300, the interest for 6 days. If we take one-third of $7.28.300 we have $2.42.766, the interest for two days. The sum of these five amounts is $3,238.50.41, the interest for 2,668 days at 6 per cent. per annum. If we should take one-sixth of this sum and one-half of one-sixth of it, and add the three together, we would, of course, get $4,048.13.41, the interest at 7½ per cent. per annum, it agreeing exactly with the result obtained by calculating the interest by months and days.

The inverted comma still fulfilling its office, "thework," brought together, in computing the interest by days, would stand like this:

Principal, $7,283.00.	Interest.
Interest for 2,000 days at 6 per cent	$2,427.66.666
Interest for 600 days at 6 per cent	728.30.000
Interest for 60 days at 6 per cent	72.83.000
Interest for 6 days at 6 per cent	7.28.300
Interest for 2 days at 6 per cent	2.42.776
Interest for 2,668 days at 6 per cent	$3,238.50.732
Interest at 1 per cent	539.75.122
Interest at ½ of 1 per cent	269.87.561
Interest at 7½ per cent. per annum	$4,048.13.415

If we should disregard the qualification and proceed on the letter of the rule that a month contains 30 and a year 360 days, we should lose the interest on our principal for 35 days, or $53.10.32. I am not a school teacher—not even a fair mathematician—but I am glad that Professor Atkinson, both in the school-room and in his book, is teaching the method of calculating interest that I have endeavored to explain. It is a complete labor-saving machine, and saves as much time as labor. I have looked over the shoulders of expert interest calculators, and, while they were toiling along under the old system, I have often performed the work mentally, and set down the answer by the time they got half through. Again, if one learns a method of calculating interest, no difference how tedious or time-eating it is, he will stick to it all his life.

There is but one other method of calculating interest that is any more exact than the one explained. Reduce the time to the true number of days and divide them by 6,000—being certain that the quotient shall always have two more figures than there are "dollar figures" in the principal whose interest you are required to find. The second rule is simply the principle of the first one carried to practical perfection. It is equally applicable to large and small principals and to long and short periods of time. It insures the obtainment of the interest at 6 per cent. per annum within a fraction of a mill. From the interest at that rate any other rate of interest is obtainable. Under the last rule the example that we have had in hand would present this form: 2,668÷6,000×$7,283=$3,238.50.24=interest at 6 per cent. per annum, which+$539.75.02+$269.87.52=$4,048.13, interest at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Suppose you were asked to find the interest on $7,283, at 7½ per cent., for 35 days. Under the rule we are now considering it would take this form: 35÷6,000×$7,283=$42 48, interest at 6 per cent., and $42.48+$7.08+$3.54=$53.10 (with a fraction of 2 mills), the interest at 7½ per cent.

Because matter of this kind is seldom found outside of educational journals, and because a paper like the Record-Union has a thousand readers where an ordinary school magazine has one, and for the further reason that, if you should publish it, it is certain to meet the eye of inquiring youth, constitute my excuses for the too great length of this paper. Bricklayer.

Stockton, August 7, 1884.

Long Branch Style.

This is a great hotel. At present it shelters not only a woman with forty brand-new complete costumes, but a—well, God made him, therefore let him pass for a man—with sixty spick-span fresh suits, nine horses and four servants. The lady in question is Mrs. Moses Fraley, of St. Louis, wife of the grain speculator. Of her wardrobe the whole of the immense house is aware, not alone because it is dazzled three times a day and between meals by miraculous toilets, but because, though occupying an extensive suite of rooms, two of which are turned into a wardrobe, the corridor into which they open has a wainscoting of trunks, varying in size from alligator hat-boxes to the huge "togas," opening like chests of drawers. When Mrs. Fraley, who is a large woman with blonde hair, has astonished us for the fortieth time with a stunning combination of dress, hat, parasol, gloves, stockings and shoes to match, she will start for pastures new, and begin all over again, as is the mode with women of fashion. For example, there arrived this morning a lady who has been doing Saratoga with thirteen trunks, and who lunched in a miracle of chocolate satin sprinkled with natural-sized walnuts of golden hue, and bronzed shoes, which, by the way, are very fashionable, and in this case cut low enough to display golden silk stockings. On her head was perched a coquettish turban, trimmed with a dozen gold and brown rings.

As to the masculine wearer of five dozen different costumes, E. Berry Wall, of New York, I am told he first became famous through his infinite variety of clothes and his lending that amusing young fraud, Lord Abercromby, $7,000. I cannot vouch for the truth of it, but it is said that he and Mrs. Fraley regard each other in the light of bitter rivals, though the latter has the advantage, for she can wear diamonds in a dozen different ways, while Mr. Wall is obliged to confine himself to studs, pin and sleeve buttons of blazing stones.

While I write I can see through the window the St. Louis matron getting into her carriage for a drive. She has on a wonderful gown—a peach-colored silk covered with immense damask roses of crimson velvet pile; the underskirt is flounced alternately with crimson velvet and rose point; the cut of the corsage is concealed by a mantle of the brocade; a tiny bonnet of lace and crimson pompons covers her flaxen puffs; rubies and diamonds tremble in the sun. Mrs. Fraley steps into her satin-lined carriage with a dexterous touch, arranges her skirts and settles herself among the cushions under the shade of a white lace, rose-lined umbrella. Presently Mr. Fraley's valet rushes out with a vast bouquet of red roses. Then the lady gives the signal, the liveried footman hops on his perch at the back, and the liveried coachman in front starts up the span—one pure white and one jet black steed, with hugh yellow collars around their necks, to the manifest detriment of their appearance.—[Long Branch Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Character and Finger-nails.

Since the new science of reading character by the handwriting has come in, it is even said that the care taken of the nails affects the handwriting. The long, almond-shaped nail is a great support to the middle finger, which guides the pen. One can hardly imagine a person with short, stubby finger-nails which are covered with skin writing the long, graceful English hand which so delights the recipient of the note from a *grande dame*. It is said that poets and people with imagination are apt to have long, taper fingers and beautiful finger-nails. They have a handwriting in which the long up-strokes and down-strokes cut into the lines above and beneath them. The heads of their capital letters are large. The handwriting shows ardor and impulse. When it has a markedly downward movement, this handwriting shows a tendency to melancholy. An aptitude to criticism is shown amongst people who bite their nails. They are cynical and severe, uncharitable and bitter. They write a small, cramped and illegible hand. However, there may be good-natured critics, men of versatility of comprehension. They would have small but well-shaped nails, and their handwriting would be somewhat angular, showing penetration and finesse. The nails of a musician are of course to be observed, although the piano sometimes injures them. The great musicians have a sloping handwriting. There is, however, an eccentricity peculiar to the handwriting of executive musicians, as witnessed in that of Beethoven. The fingernails of mathematicians are apt to be square and not beautiful. The handwriting of such persons shows a quiet movement of the pen. The lines are straight with the paper, the up-strokes and the down-strokes are short, while the capitals are small and angular. Diplomacy has a long, supple hand, and a long, beautifully-kept, slender fingernail. But the handwriting of a diplomatist is not apt to be clear; it always looks like a snake gliding away. There are no clear, gigantic capitals like John Hancock's, none of the fine curves suggestive of generosity and expansion; all is compressed and impenetrable. Certain inflexible natures express themselves both by finger-nails and by the handwriting—both are blunt and determined. The Chinese have such long fingernails that one might almost write with the ends of them. The tenacity of the Chinese nail, which does not break, shows that they have more lime in their bones than we of a different race. At one time, when good Queen Anne bit her finger-nails, it was the fashion for all the English aristocracy to bite theirs; and in those days the English fingernail was not what it is now. Fashion exerts a potent influence on man, savage or civilized.—[Harper's Bazar.

Doctors are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice, especially that known as Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that is of more value in such diseases that any prescription they can write.

THE FASHIONS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SOMETHING BECOMING TO WEAR.

The Latest Goods, Styles and Quirks, as Given by a Gotham Fashion Writer.

[New York Times.]

This summer's fashions are much more tasteful and elegant than they have been for some years past. Some odd toilets are still worn at fashionable French resorts, but they are generally the "creations" of women who are particularly anxious to be considered eccentric. Elderly ladies are benefited by the present harmony in form and color, and French dressmakers have made for them many toilets that are well worthy of imitation. One of these consists of a reddish brown changeable taffetas underskirt, with two deep plaitings on the lower part of the garment. Over this is a polonaise of reddish brown silk "etamine" brocaded with large flowers. The pelerine is of embroidered gauze of the same color, lined with silk. It sits snugly over the shoulders, and forms two small mantle ends in front. The reddish brown straw capote matching the suit is trimmed with velvet of the same color and with shaded yellow flowers. Gauze pelerines will remain an indispensable part of the toilet all summer. They are very suitable for middle-aged women, who generally wear an outer garment. Young girls use this pelerine in velvet and plush or of the material of the dress.

THE FAVORITE TOILETS

For walking, visiting and carriage wear are in the shades of "suede" and the warm tones of gray described in a recent article. Materials with grounds of these colors have fancy designs in light gold, brown and purple. Some foulards and percales have these three shades on light suede grounds. The designs consist of three checks, two of which are in different shades of brown and one in red. A suit of this material has a plain, narrow, light suede foulard skirt shirred to within about twelve inches of the lower border, where the goods falls loose and forms a flounce.

The polonaise of the checkered goods falls down the sides in square panels, which are taken up against a plaited drapery and fastened under a fancy buckle. The panels are lined with suede material. The waist opens over a gathered chemisette of surah in the shade of the red check on the goods. The Henri III. hat may be worn with this suit. This is of gilded suede straw, and it has a very high crown raised on one side and lined with velvet. Around the crown is a band of red velvet. The trimming consists of red velvet and a bunch of gilded and plain hops. These suits also have officers' collars of red velvet and revers of the same material on the lower part of the sleeves. Below the band falls a piece of suede lace, which partly covers the long, undressed kid gloves.

MANY SIMPLE SUITS

Are of indienne, batiste, or satinet. A model for one of these is of strawberry-colored "foulardine" with very fine white dots. The false skirt has springs to replace a bustle. It is covered with a full skirt which falls straight and is gathered to the belt. On the lower part of this second skirt is a horizontal plait which covers the heading of a scalloped flounce of lace, tulle, or embroidery. The waist is tight-fitting in the back and forms a point in front, where it is trimmed with a puffed plastron. Around the waist is a piece of strawberry-colored ribbon. It is tied in large loops on the lower part of the plastron. Jackets of plain velvet, cachemire, or light cloth are made in darker shades than the skirts with which they are worn, or in contrasting colors, and are much used in the country. They may be replaced for misses' and children's use by the blouse waist. This has large hollow plaits, and is drawn in to the waist by a belt. These waists and blouses are of dark plain colored surah, and are worn with linen and bastiste skirts.

A SUIT FOR SEASIDE WEAR

May be of plain bengaline and brocaded silk. The false skirt is covered with brocaded goods. The upper part is full and forms an apron. Below is a deep flounce fastened to the skirt by three rows of shirrs, surmounted by a deep heading. On the lower part of this flounce are two lace ruffles. A drapery of plain goods is raised like an apron near the hips. Down the back falls a straight brocaded piece. On the left side of the toilet is a shell-shaped drapery of plain goods. The waist buttons down the front and is pointed. There are two darts on each front piece. The "tailleur" back terminates in large fluted plaits. Under these is a whalebone or a piece of linen to make the plaits sit out in waves. The straight collar is rounded in front. The tight-fitting sleeves have cuffs, surmounted by deep lace ruffles turning upward. Down the front of the waist, is a shell-shaped lace trimming. All the lace on the dress is of the same color as the material. The English straw hat for wear with this suit has a high crown and a narrow brim, turning up in the back and down in the front. It is lined with velvet. In front of the crown is a ribbon bow, and in the back, starting from the left side, is a bunch of plumes.

A GRAY SICILIENNE WALKING SUIT

Is trimmed with embroidery and passementerie of the same color. Over the sicilienne skirt is an embroidered overdress, cut on the lower part in large points. These are trimmed with fringe and drooping ornaments. The Louis XVI. tunique turns upward on the inside, and is fastened near the hips in puffings. On the sicilienne waist are rich passementerie trimmings, arranged in the shape of a pointed basque. The lower part of the tailleur back forms sicilienne loops. The mantle of the same goods opens in shawl shape over the waist, and falls in two small ends. They are tied on the side of the waist. The back is in two pieces. It is tight-fitting and short in the waist. A small passementerie sleeve is rounded on the shoulder and bordered with a fringe. Around the neck and shawl-shaped opening is a small sicilienne drapery. The baby capote is of gray embroidered tulle. In front is a piece of gray fluted lace. On the crown is a bunch of plumes fastened under a gray satin ribbon trimming. The strings are of the same ribbon.

NEW STYLES FOR HATS AND BONNETS

Continue to be seen in Parisian out-of-door life. Many hats have the brims open in front to form two points. In the space between the points is a bunch of flowers or fruit, a ribbon cockade, or a bird or insect. Small capotes of tulle or lace also have their brims cut in this way. An exaggeration of this style is a round hat with a long crown and a brim which is taken up in the center, back and front, and joined on the top of the crown. Around this hat is a drapery of embroidered tulle or crepon. On one side is a bunch of flowers or fruit mingling with the drapery. A fancy pin may also be fastened among the drapery. In France round hats are not worn for dressy occasions by any but very young ladies. They are, however, generally adopted for traveling and ordinary morning use, when they may be trimmed with flowers or feathers. They are now made for these purposes of yellow or even light-colored straw. Young French ladies do not wear small capotes with strings until they have passed the age of 20. Coarse straw hats have trimmings of foulard or of embroidered Japanese tissues and large bunches of flowers. Those most favored are old gold and gilded beige. They are trimmed underneath, when the brim is high, with flowers or gilt lace. The outside trimming consists of bunches of silver, gilt, or beige oats, with a bird or bright-colored flower in combination. There is little novelty noticeable

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Girls from 4 to 10 years of age wear long jackets closing in the neck by a single button, and plaited skirts. Vests are plaited or puffed according to taste. The jackets are rather difficult to make, as they must be very well cut. They are in "tailleur" shape with a silk lining and an interlining to give body to the garment. Small officers' collars and cuffs trim the jackets. For summer wear the puffings matching the skirts are replaced by muslin "guimpes" arranged in small flat plaits for insertions. If the "guimpe" is taken in under the belt and is not puffed, a sash is tied around the body. If the sash is long it forms a large bow in the back and the ends of the jacket are open to leave room for it. If it is short it is tied in front a little toward the side. The sashes most in use at present are of surah or of crepe de Chine. They are taken twice around the waist and loosely tied on the side. All children's suits are in two colors. Skirts are light and waists dark.

FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN

There are dresses with long waists buttoning in the back and skirts formed of a flounce. Around the neck and flounce is a lace trimming. The waist forms large hollow plaits, which may be embroidered in colors. The lower border of the skirt may also be embroidered. Dressy suits are high or low in the neck. They are trimmed in Louis XV. style. Ribbed pique goods is very suitable for this kind of dress, and may be trimmed with embroidered insertions. Dresses of surah or of plain and plaid taffetas have lace or embroidery or tulle. They have rather wide skirts plaited in the back. Down the front of the dresses bands may be placed crosswise, and taken on either side under a trimming arranged to imitate a vest. These dresses are in one piece. A model for a child from 6 to 8 years of age has a skirt composed of a gathered flounce. On the flounce falls a puffing, which forms panniers on the hips, and a sash around the waist. The waist is very long and forms puffings in front. These are sewed down under ribbon velvet bows. A suit of this kind is very pretty when made of dark or even black woolen goods, with cream-colored bows. Children's mourning dresses may be made in this style. Pelisses of light woolen goods have gathered backs and puffed plastrons. The collars and cuffs are of velvet. For girls between 12 and 16 years skirts are made gradually longer, and puffings with small bustles are used. The usual colors for children are in dark and neutral tints.

The Court Was Innocent.

Two residents of Springwells had a difficulty over a game of cards the other day, and the result was the arrest of one for assault and battery. When the case was called the complainant took the stand to explain how it happened.

"You see, Judge," he began, "we were three points up."

"What's a point?" blandly inquired the Court.

"Why, we were playing five-point euchre. We each had three. A point counts one, your Honor."

"Ah!"

"He dealt, and it was my lead."

"Deal—deal. Please explain?"

"Why, he shuffled the cards and dealt the hand, and it was my first play."

"Well, go on. Perhaps I can understand."

"I led the ace of diamonds and he trumped it with a club. That is, he refused suit."

"Do you mean he refused to be sued?"

"No, sir. I'd like to explain this thing to you, because it was about the suit we had our fuss."

"I see—go on. You said you put a diamond down on the table. Did he grab it?"

"He trumped it with a club."

"Ah! Did you see him carrying this club around before you sat down to play?"

"Your Honor, I'd like to take a pack of cards and explain to you."

"No use—no use. I've heard some of the Aldermen speak of the right and left bowers, and I've heard of jacks and kings and aces, but it would be lost time to try to show me. You don't seem to have any case."

"But that's because you don't understand me. When I charged him with refusing suit he struck me in the mouth."

"Did, eh! Well, there isn't any case to speak of. The prisoner is discharged, and you'd better whack up on the costs."

"And to think!" groaned the counsel for the plaintiff as he reached on the sidewalk, "that only the evening before this same old J. P. beat me out of seven glasses of beer at that very game of euchre, and I'll take my solemn affidavy that he stocked the cards on me at least every other hand." [Detroit Free Press.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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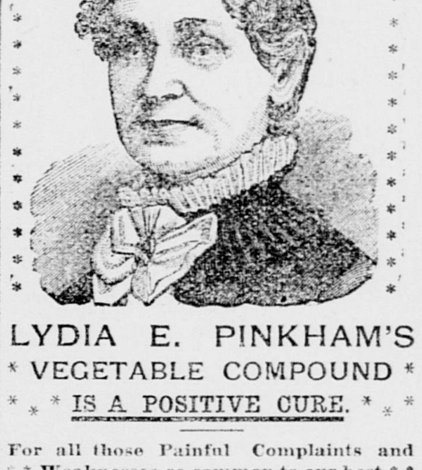


LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE.

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, Weight and Backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

Its purpose is SOLELY for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does ALL it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints in either sex this remedy is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price, $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. m29-1yTuThS&w1y

POISON

In the blood is apt to show itself in the Spring, and nature should by all means be assisted in throwing it off. Swift's Specific does this effectively. It is a purely vegetable, non-poisonous remedy, which helps nature to force all the poison or taint out through the pores of the skin.

Mr. Robert A. Easley, of Dickson, Tenn., writes, under date March 10, 1884: "I had chills and fever, followed by rheumatism, for three years, so that I was not able to attend to my business; had tried almost every kind of medicine, and found no relief. A friend recommended Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle, and my health began to improve. I continued until I had taken six bottles, and it has set me on my feet, as strong and well as ever. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta say, under date March 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other one remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other blood medicine. We sell it to all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs. ja10-1yTuThS

THEY HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PRIZES.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters never soil the skin, hands or linen. They are prompt and certain. 25 cents. ja16-1yWS

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORTHY Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its enrichment and the strengthening of the vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by Ayer's Sarsaparilla than by any other remedy.

BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

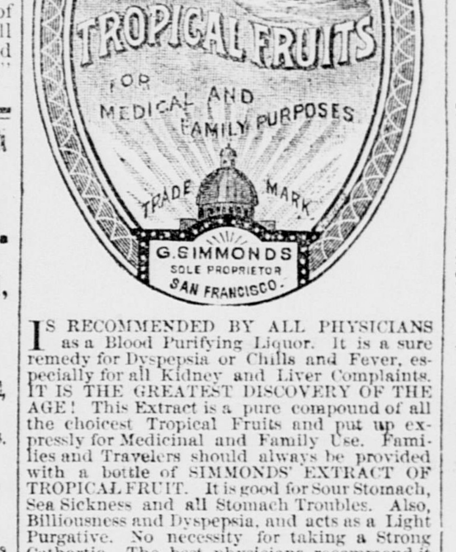
PURIFYING the blood and building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla more speedily than from anything else.

MEDICINE for which like effects are falsely claimed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists: Price 1; six bottles for $5.



IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS as a Blood Purifying Liquor. It is a sure remedy for Dyspepsia or Chills and Fever, especially for all Kidney and Liver Complaints. IT IS THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! This Extract is a pure compound of all the choicest Tropical Fruits and put up expressly for Medicinal and Family Use. Families and Travelers should always be provided with a bottle of SIMMONDS' EXTRACT OF TROPICAL FRUIT. It is good for Sour Stomach, Sea Sickness and all Stomach Troubles. Also, Billiousness and Dyspepsia, and acts as a Light Purgative. No necessity for taking a Strong Cathartic. The best physicians recommend it to everybody. Particularly recommended by the faculty for Ladies' Complaints. Extracted from the following Tropical Fruits: Pineapple, Orange, Mangoes, Zepotilla, Bananas, Tamarinds.

Malarial Diseases of all kinds speedily yield to its Powerful Action. Nothing Equals it as an Appetizer.

Its tonic properties are grand, and it renews wasted vitality and rejuvenates the system. Try it and become convinced. None genuine unless my signature is across the cork.

It is soothing, strengthening and invigorating, purifies the blood, improves the digestion, cures restlessness, insures refreshing sleep, and repairs the evil effects of overwork, as no other medicine can. JOS. HAHN, Druggist, Sole Agent.

G. SIMMONDS.

Sold by first-class Druggists and Grocers. Depot, No. 429 Battery st., San Francisco. m29-tfTuThS

ST. DAVID'S.

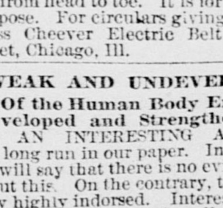
A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, CONTAINS 190 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Hot and cold baths; a large parlor and reading-room, containing a Grand Piano—all free to guests. Price, single rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2 upward. House open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard. jy2-TuThStf

jy19-6mTuThS

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD

For seven years Allen's Brain Food has stood the strongest tests as to its merits in curing Nervousness, Nervous Debility, and restoring lost powers to the weakened Generative System, and, in no instance, has it ever failed: test it. $1; 6 for $5.—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Avenue, New York City.



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., Washington street, Chicago, Ill. je7-1yTuThS

"WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED PARTS Of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened," Etc.,

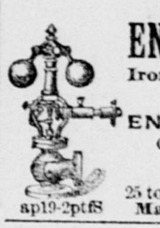
IS AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo N. Y.—[Toledo Evening Bee. s13-1yTuThS

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

IS THE PURE EXTRACT FROM THE DRUG from which all the hurtful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costiveness or sickness of the stomach attend its use. Price, 50 CENTS. All druggists je3 1yTuThS

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wood-working MACHINERY Of all kinds, of Best Make, and LOWEST PRICE. SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY, Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.



ENGINE GOVERNORS Iron-Working Tools, Crosby Steam Gauges, ENGINES and BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc.

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BETTER THAN GOLD! CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALT

CURES HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH.

For Sale by all Druggists. fe28-3p6mTuThS

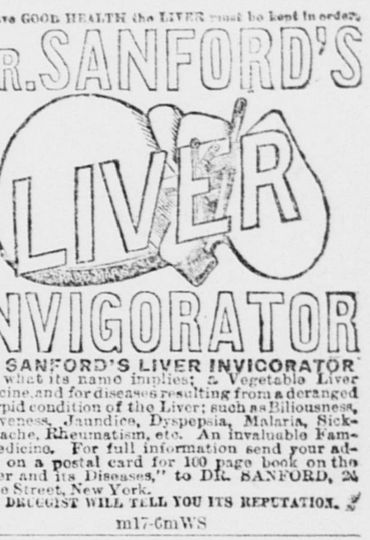
BEAUTIFUL SNOW

FOR THE COMPLEXION!

THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION IS THE most perfect beautifier known. It is pure and harmless, delightful in its application and wonderful in its effects, while the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Prepared by H. BOWMAN, Chemist, Oakland. For sale by all druggists. mr3-6mMWS

To have GOOD HEALTH the LIVER must be kept in order.

DR. SANFORD'S



INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR Just what its name implies; a Vegetable Liver Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc. An invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 page book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to DR. SANFORD, 24 Duane Street, New York.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION. m17-6mWS

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Trav'g Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (330 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.

Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years, —is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co., Illust. Catalogue free.) 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

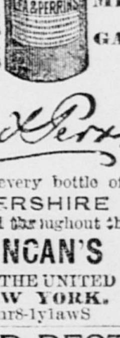
FRAUD! CAUTION:

Many Hotels and Restaurants refill the Lea & Perrins' bottles with a spurious mixture and serve it as the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK. mr8-1y1awS

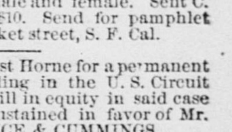
MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York. jy12-1yTuThS

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. ap9-1yWS

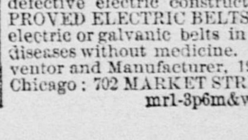
C. N. WEST'S ELECTRIC BELTS.



BEING THE INVENTOR of a number of valuable Electric Belts, I now present to the world my New Improved Belt, superior in every respect to any other known belt, and the only one of all Electric Belts which can be charged with water and carry a constant current of electricity through the human body, curing diseases without medicine and restoring lost manhood. Testimonials are on file by thousands testifying to its intrinsic value for male and female. Sent C. O. D. or for cash, price $10. Send for pamphlet to C. N. WEST, 652 Market street, S. F. Cal.

Mr. West's case against Horne for a permanent injunction is now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago, the bill in equity in said case having already been sustained in favor of Mr. West. ROYCE & CUMMINGS, Solicitors for Plaintiff, 507 Montgomery street, San Francisco. m24-3p

30 DAYS' TRIAL.



AS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER of Horne's Electric Belts, I warn the public to beware of the recklessly false statements that "C. N. West" discarded the same. He could not possibly do so, since he never manufactured such Belts. Years ago I sold West's Belts, but discarded them on account of their defective electric construction. My NEW IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS are superior to any electric or galvanic belts in America in curing diseases without medicine. W. J. HORNE, Inventor and Manufacturer, 191 Wabash avenue Chicago: 702 MARKET STREET, San Francisco. mr1-3p6m&w6m

THE STORY OF A LIFE.

Say, what is life? 'Tis to be born
A helpless babe; to greet the light
With a sharp wail, as if the morn
Foretell a cloudy noon and night.
To weep, to sleep, and weep again,
With sunny smiles between—and then?

And then apace the infant grows
To be a laughing, sprightly boy,
Happy despite his little woes,
Were he but conscious of his joy!
To be, in short, from two to ten,
A merry, moody child—and then?

And then in coat and trousers clad,
To learn to say the decalogue,
And break it; an unthinking lad,
With mirth and mischief all agog;
A truant oft by field and fen,
And capture butterflies—and then?

And then, increased in strength and size,
To be anon a youth full grown;
A hero in his mother's eyes,
A young Apollo in his own;
To imitate the ways of men
In fashionable sin—and then?

And then, at last, to be a man,
To fall in love, to woo and wed!
With seething brain to scheme and plan
To gather gold or toil for bread;
To sue for fame, with tongue and pen,
And gain or lose the prize! And then?

And then in gray and wrinkled eld
To mourn the speed of life's decline;
To praise the scenes our youth beheld,
And dwell in memory of lang syne;
To dream awhile with darkened ken,
To drop into the grave—and then?
—[John G. Saxe.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

The kindness of a kinsman of the late Howard Schuyler has furnished us with the following interesting story of the perils of engineering life on the plains only fifteen years ago:

In the month of June, 1869, when the grass and flowers on the plains of Kansas and Colorado were nearly knee high, the result of unusually abundant rains, which left clear pools of water in all the little arroyos, a corps of Kansas Pacific engineers under the leadership of Howard Schuyler, were engaged in making certain preliminary surveys in the vicinity of the terminal town of Phil Sheridan, near the border line of the two States. They had been out on a trip of several months in the direction of Denver, and had returned to the end of the track to begin the definite location, which we afterward carried through to Denver. At this time I had been with the party some two or three months, taking my novitiate in engineering, and was occupying the position of rodman. Prior to commencing the location, we were running some rapid trial lines north of Sheridan, and by the 19th of June were some fifteen or twenty miles out in a rolling country, where the heads of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas river interlock. On the evening before our camp had been brought up to the end of our work, we started out bright and early on this memorable Saturday morning, so that by 10 o'clock we were several miles away from camp. In all our work we had been accompanied by an escort of fifteen infantry soldiers under the charge of a Lieutenant, acting in the capacity of a camp-guard, who, while they were useful in guarding our base of supplies, were of no protection to us in the field. Our party numbered thirteen all told, two of whom remained in camp as cook and teamster. The working party was therefore reduced to eleven, including Howard, whose custom it was to ride several miles ahead, looking out the line and indicating it by building sod mounds two or three feet high with a shovel. We followed one mound to the next, measuring angles and distances and leveling the ground. Our progress was as rapid almost as a man would walk at a moderate pace, and we were exceedingly vulnerable to attack, as we were all separated, strung out over a distance of a mile or more, while Howard was always out of sight and several miles ahead, but having being out several months without seeing any Indian signs we had no suspicion of danger and did not dream there were any Indians in the country. We afterwards knew that they had been watching us for some days and were simply waiting for the most favorable opportunity to make the attack, having evidently planned to kill Howard first and then come back along the line picking off the rest of the party one by one.

In pursuance of this plan they lay in wait until they had cornered him in a trap when they fired a shot, striking his horse in the hip, and looking around he saw a long line of the red-painted devils on three sides of him, while on the fourth, in the direction of his party, was half a mile or more of broken ground, cut up by deep narrow ravines. It took but a moment to decide his line of action. Putting spurs to his horse he turned to the only loophole of escape, and, to the surprise of the Indians, went leaping over the ravines, one after the other, at the risk of his life, but with the assurance that they could not follow him, as none of their ponies were equal to the work, and to keep up the pursuit they were obliged to make a long detour.

Having once got clear of the broken ground, Howard looking back, found himself well ahead, and was congratulating himself on so easy an escape, when he saw directly before him, springing out of the grass, a formidable array of Indians, intercepting his flight; those pursuing in the rear closed up, and almost before he could realize the situation he found himself again entrapped, this time by a line of Indians that entirely encircled him, numbering about one hundred, as near as he could judge. They rapidly narrowed the limits of the circle, and began taunting him with all manner of insults, and telling him of the tortures that awaited him and of the slow roasting that they proposed to give him. For several minutes he sat on his horse trying to reconcile himself to the certainty that death was before him, but when the first struggle was over all trembling ceased, and with as true an aim as ever huntsman leveled at a deer, he drew up his rifle and fired at the nearest man, killing him instantly. Earlier in the fight he had realized that he was more lightly armed than usual, having that morning left his belt, with a brace of pistols and a box of cartridges, in camp to be cleaned, taking only his Winchester carbine, carrying twelve shots. He now determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and, counting every shot, to be sure that he saved one for himself as a *dernier ressort* in case of capture, since death by his own hand was preferable to slow torture. Twice more he shot in quick succession without fatal effect, when he suddenly put spurs to his horse and dashed through the line. At this moment there was a general scramble and rush for him, some trying for him with their spears, others seizing his legs and striving to unhorse him. He succeeded in the twinkling of an eye in throwing them all off, and even killed a second man riding at his side, putting his gun against his (the Indian's) body and blazing away, the blood spurting over Howard's buckskin leggings, saddle and horse. The instant he freed himself from them and got clear alone on open ground ahead of them, where they were not in danger of killing each other in shooting at him, they fired a volley of bullets and arrows at him. None of them hit him, and up to this moment he was entirely unharmed. Had his horse been equally fortunate this would doubtless have ended the fight, as the horse was a fine, high-spirited animal, superior to any of the Indian ponies. But the first shot received at the beginning of hostilities had cut a small artery, and from this the blood was pumping out a steady stream that, together with his violent exertions, was fast sapping his strength. The Indians seeing this, were encouraged to continue the pursuit, and their leader, mounted on an American stage horse (stolen the day before at a stage station a few miles back, which they had burned, murdering all the inmates), succeeded so well in keeping pace with him, that Howard could almost feel the breath from the nostrils of the pursuer's horse. Thus they rode, nose to tail, for a mile or two, the Indian occupying the time in shooting at Howard. Three pistols, six shooters, he emptied, and bullets flew around poor Howard on every side. Four more entered the poor horse, already so badly wounded, a bullet pierced Howard's clothes at his side, another cut the strap of his field-glass, which was lost, another cut off his spur, bursting the heel slightly but not drawing blood; a fourth pierced the wooden breech of his rifle, as he carried it in his hand—almost striking it from his grasp; others struck the saddle, and in short they seemed to strike everywhere but where they were aimed. All this time Howard was endeavoring to reach over his shoulder and get a shot at the Indian, but at every such movement the savage slipped under the belly of his horse and went out of sight, except a hand on the mane and heel on the back. Finally, all ammunition exhausted, the Indian resorted to his spear, and with the wooden handle gave Howard one or two severe raps on the head, trying to knock him out of his saddle—without avail, but at last Howard's horse, that had been tottering shakily, from loss of blood, fell on his knees and the Indian rushed up to the contest. At that instant the horse struggled to his feet again and Howard saw that his opportunity had come, his foe was at his side, and he quickly thrust his rifle against the Indian's body and fired, blowing a hole through that seemed as large as one's arm. The Indian shrieked, leaped out of his saddle and fell to the ground on his face, dead.

Looking about Howard saw the remainder of the band following at a prudent distance, for by this time they began to look upon him as a god, invulnerable to all their weapons. When, at last, the poor horse fell prostrate, and apparently dead, they all flocked up to make a final disposition of their troublesome enemy. But Howard, undaunted, lay quietly down behind the body of his horse, and when they came within short range took deliberate aim and fired, killing another man. This unlooked for disaster completely demoralized them, and they fled in all directions. Within three minutes not an Indian was in sight. He turned his attention to his horse, loosened the girth to take off the saddle, and was surprised when the animal drew a deep breath and struggled to his feet. He then led him slowly to where the rest of the party had made a stand about their wagon, and as he approached from one direction I came limping up from the other, with a bullet in my right leg. The Indians had paid their gentle attention to the rest of us during the time Howard was having his fight, but fortunately not in force, and we succeeded in getting together at the wagon without the loss of a man, I being the only one wounded in the whole engagement. As soon as Howard joined us we started on the retreat for camp, the Indians harassing us the whole way. They would form in single file or all abreast, and charge as though they were going to ride over us, but on getting within short range would wheel and retire, after discharging a volley of shots that would tear up the earth all around us. This was most terrifying to me, a boy fresh from school, who had never experienced any sort of warfare, and had never even seen a gun fired by one man at another, but Howard, who had gone through four years of war of the rebellion, and had seen three years or more of border warfare with Indians, was quite exhilarated by the excitement. He gave them a challenge by walking alone several hundred yards away on one side. They charged, but retreated when he kneeled and fired.

Arriving at camp after an hour's ride and running fight, we found the escort thoroughly alarmed and just starting out to pick up our dead bodies, for they had seen so many Indians about that they made sure we were all killed. It was a scene of mutual rejoicing and congratulation, as we had feared that they had met an untimely fate. A hasty council of war was held as to what was to be done. We were unanimous in the opinion that it was folly to continue work without a larger escort and a personal body guard, besides it was necessary that my wound should be dressed. Consequently it was decided to turn our faces in the direction of Sheridan, which we did, arriving there late in the afternoon, the Indians following us all the way seeking an opportunity to attack us again. With them it became a question of revenge, as they had lost heavily, while we had escaped entirely.

The horse that carried Howard so nobly through the first fight ultimately recovered. Three of the five bullets were extracted. I afterwards took him home to Burlingame, where he was carefully fed and pampered for some years till he died.

I recovered from my wound very quickly, and within six weeks rejoined the party, receiving promotion to the first place in the corps—that of transitman—which I occupied until the road was completed.

Our miraculous escape was long the subject of wonder on the frontier, where it was regarded as the most marvelous on record, as we fought against such fearful odds. I hope the narrative as I have written it will be intelligible. I fear I have not made it as clear as I could verbally. It always excites me to think or tell of it.—[New York Evening Post.

Progress in Kentucky.

The RECORD-UNION has not infrequently taken occasion to refer to the illiteracy existing in the State of Kentucky, and has also took pleasure in calling attention to the more recent movements in that commonwealth for improvement of its school system. In a recent letter Professor W. E. C. Wright of the college at Berea, Ky., which is, if we mistake not, the highest educational institution in the State, and is open alike to white and colored students, being under Northern supervision, speaks thus interestingly concerning the present state of education there among the colored people:

The former chattels are rapidly becoming land owners. The little village of Lowell, Garrard county, is in the rich blue-grass country, and fifteen years ago had but one colored man within three miles who owned any land. Now there are thirty colored families within that distance who own farms varying in size from five to fifty acres. They have not been obtained through charitable aid, but bought with the proceeds of labor. No doubt so good a record is exceptional, but a single example of such self-respecting thrift is an inspiring prophecy of what may be hoped for in the near future in an increasing number of communities all over the South. Some of the old colored preachers in this same community are inclined to discourage education, but the people, instead of accepting their dictum, have just raised money among themselves to prolong the school beyond the time provided for by the State funds, which is a thing very rarely done in any of the white districts of the State. The younger colored preachers are pushing forward in education; the most active and influential colored Baptist pastor in Madison county hoping to arrange next year to live in Berea in order to secure further instruction for himself. He has been for some ten years pastor of three churches several miles apart, one of which numbers more than three hundred members."

Color Hearing.

Popular expressions are often very significant. "I saw three dozen lights of all colors," or some similar expression, may frequently be heard from persons who have received violent blows on the head or face. Under the influence of shocks of this kind, the eye really seems to see infinite numbers of sparks. Shocks of a certain class impressed upon the nervous system seem to have the faculty of producing phenomena of light. This remark has been suggested by the facts we are about to relate, which lead us to suppose that sonorous vibrations are susceptible in certain cases of provoking luminous sensations. There are, in fact, persons who are endowed with such sensibility that they cannot hear a sound without at the same time perceiving colors. Each sound to them has its peculiar color; this word corresponds with red and that one with green, one note is blue and another is yellow. This phenomenon, "color hearing," as the English call it, has been hitherto little observed. Dr. Nussbaumer, of Vienna, appears to have been the first person who took serious notice of it. While still a child, when playing one day with his brother, striking a fork against a glass to hear the ringing, he discovered that he saw colors at the same time that he perceived the sound; and so well did he discern the color that, when he stopped his ears, he could divine by it how loud a sound the fork had produced. His brother also had similar experiences. Dr. Nussbaumer was afterward able to add to his own observations nearly identical ones made by a medical student in Zurich. To this young man musical notes were translated by certain fixed colors. The high notes induced clear colors, and the low notes dull ones. More recently, M. Pedrono, an ophthalmologist of Nantes, has observed the same peculiarities in one of his friends.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—The dredgers of the machine Arctic of Wilmington, Del., in removing the six ice-piers off Port Penn, which were built by the English before the revolution, have made a remarkable find. The ice-piers have become dangerous obstructions to navigation, as the upper portions had crumbled away and the treacherous bases were hidden by the water. During the tearing up of the timber of these old piers the dredgers found the hull of an old vessel. In removing this the dredgers found some barrels of flaxseed in an excellent state of preservation, the grain still retaining perfect germs. The barrels were plainly but rudely marked in burned letters: Samuel W. Fintham and Lambert & Company. There has been a tradition at Port Penn and Delaware City that seventy-nine years before the Revolution a vessel was cut through by the ice-freshet. The old hull thus strangely discovered is supposed to be that of this vessel, and the flaxseed part of her cargo. Thomas J. Lawson, of Wilmington, who was on the Arctic at the time of the finding of the vessel, has a quantity of the flaxseed in his possession.—[Philadelphia Review.

FOR fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivalled for Colds and Consumption.

EDUCATIONAL.

INTERESTING METHODS FOR COMPUTING INTEREST,

Which Will be of Interest to all Who Have Computations of Interest, etc., to Make.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your paper of the 26th ultimo you reviewed at some length Professor Atkinson's book, "Interest made Easy; a Thousand Years as a Day; a Short, Simple, Practical Method." I have not seen the book, but shall regard your comments on it as being correct.

The method of Professor Atkinson is not new, nor, as stated by you, altogether correct. About thirty years ago a Yankee schoolmaster, Alva Covington by name, from Charlestown, Mass., came to the little sleepy old town of Springfield, Ky., and founded a seminary. He was the strictest disciplinarian, the clearest-headed, most modest, painstaking, kind-hearted, and altogether the best school teacher that I ever knew. He has gone the way of all the earth; but on Cemetery hill, overlooking the drowsy old town, more than a thousand men and women, once his scholars, have raised a noble monument to his yet nobler memory.

This master taught us this rule: Every principal is its own interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, for 16⅔ years, or 200 months, or 6,000 days. He explained to us why this was so. The first step was to make us understand that $100 at 6 per cent. would earn $6 in one year. This accomplished, our way was made clear. The next question was: If $100 at 6 per cent. will earn $6 in one year, how long will it take it to earn itself, or $100? Obviously, as many years as $6 are contained in $100, or 16⅔ years. Now, 16⅔ years are equal to 200 months, or 6,000 days. That is, 200 months and 6,000 days are equal periods of time. To make myself clearer, 200 months and 6,000 days, each represent, are, in fact, 16⅔ years, the precise time in which any sum of money will earn itself at 6 per cent. They are divisible, without leaving a fraction, by the simple process of removing the decimal point to the left. They are multipliable, without producing a fraction, by removing the decimal point to the right. Being absolutely equal, that condition remains unchanged whenever they are multiplied or divided by the same number. In dividing, if we move the decimal point, in each, the same number of places to the left, the quotients represent exactly the same periods of time. The only difference is, one is expressed in months and the other in days. To divide 200 months and 6,000 days, respectively, by 10, we remove the decimal point one place to the left. We then have 20 months and 600 days, respectively, as quotients. Now, the rule which I have given proceeds on the basis that every month contains 30 days, neither more nor less. It is clear, then, that 20 months are exactly equal to 600 days. We remove the decimal point two places to the left, and we have divided 200 months and 6,000 days by 100. Our quotients of 2 months and 60 days stand for precisely the same length of time. If we remove the decimal point three places to the left, we have divided each by 1,000. In the one case we have 200-1000 months, equal to 2-10 months, equal to 6 days. In the other, the case of 6,000 days, we have 6 days, without a fraction. The value of the 6,0 0 days quantity in the system is here made plain. It clears the most difficult example in interest of all fractions of time; for if we should, in any case, be required to calculate the interest for half a day, we should do it by taking 1-12 of the interest for 6 days.

Now, we treat the principal, the interest of which we are required to find, in precisely the same manner that we have treated the 200 months and the 6,000 days propositions. Being its own interest, at 6 per cent., for 200 months or 6,000 days, it is, so far as calculating interest is concerned, 200 months and 6,000 days, or either, interchangeably.

Suppose that we were required to find the interest on $7,283, at 7½ per cent. yearly, for 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The rule given proceeds on the assumption that every month contains 30, and every year 360 days, and on that theory it is mathematically correct. The theory, however, involves the loss of 5 days in each year. It was this qualification of the rule that our old master at Springfield took the clearest methods and the most pains to explain. You do not notice it in your observations on Professor Atkinson's book. If the author has not taken it into account, it were best that he should. I hope that he has done so, for, but for the doubt of it, I should not trouble you with this writing.

The first step in the solution of our example is to reduce the time—7 years, 3 months and 23 days, to *true* time, of both months and days *and* of days. Disregarding the loss that occurs for 3 months, that for 7 years, according to our rule, is 35 days. The following represents the true time: 7 years, 3 months and 58 days, equal to, 88 months and 28 days, equal to 2,668 days. Our principal is $7,283.00 Now, if we remove the decimal point one place to the left, we have $728.30.0, the interest for 20 months. Now, in "doing" the sum, we never put those figures down, but multiply them by 4, mentally, and put down $2,913.200—the interest for 80 months. We move the decimal point two places to the left and we have $72.83.00—the interest for 2 months—but we never put these figures on the slate or blackboard. We multiply them, "in the mind," by 4 and put down $291.32.00—the interest for eight months. But before the pupil has put all the figures on the board, he discovers that they represent just one-tenth of the sum he has just written as the interest for 80 months. And, right here, it should be stated that, where the time is less than 200 months, if the interest for the largest number of even months be correctly found, the calculation will be able to deduce, or calculate, all the rest from it. We are now to find the interest for 28 days. Well, if we move the decimal point three places to the left we have $7.28.300, the interest for six days. This we never write, but multiply it, mentally, by 4, and get $29.13.200—the interest for 24 days. Here again the curiosity of the learner is excited by the fact that the interest for 24 days is just one-tenth of that for 8 months. In a moment all is clear. He multiplies 8 months by 30 days, mentally, and gets 240 days. In nine cases out of ten he will perform some process of this kind without ever thinking about removing the decimal point to find out what the interest for 6 days is. It remains to get the interest for 4 days. Well, 4 days are one-sixth of 24 days, therefore one-sixth of the interest, $29.13.200, for 24 days, or $4.85.530, is the interest for 4 days. The interest on $7,283.00 at 6 per cent. per annum for 88 months and 28 days, or for 2,668 days, their equivalent, is the sum of these several amounts, or $3,238.50.73. One-sixth of the interest, at 6 per cent, or $539.75.12, would be the interest on $7,283.00 for the given time at 1 per cent., and one-half of the interest at 1 per cent., or $269.87.56 would be the interest on $7,283.00 at one-half of 1 per cent. for the given time. The sum of these three amounts, $4,048.13.14, is the interest on $7,283.00 at 7½ per cent a year for 88 months and 28 days, or 2,668 days. Keeping in mind the calculation just performed, the inverted comma over the principal, representing the division affected by the removal of the decimal point, and not putting the results of the mental work on paper, the figures actually required in "doing" the sum are as follows:

Principal. $7,'2'8'3.00.	Interest.
For 80 months	$2,913.2
For 8 months	291.32
For 24 days	29.13.2
For 4 days	48.5.53
Interest for 88 months and 28 days, at 6 per cent a year	$3,283.50.73
Interest at 1 per cent. a year	539.75.12
Interest at one-half of 1 per cent. a year	2698.7.56
Interest at 7½ per cent. a year	$4,04½.13.41

Many will prefer, and it is often easier, to solve the example by taking the interest for days all the way through. The time is 2,668 days. The principal, $7,'2'8'3 00, is its own interest for 6,000 days. The inverted comma performs the same office that it did in the preceding example. Since $7,283 00 is its own interest for 6,000 days at 6 per cent. per annum, one-third of it, or $2,427.66.666, would be the interest for 2,000 days at the same rate. If we remove the decimal point one place to the left we have $728.30.000, the interest for 600 days. If we remove it two places to the left, we have $72.83.000, the interest for 60 days. If we remove it three places to the left, we have $7.28.300, the interest for 6 days. If we take one-third of $7.28.300 we have $2.42.766, the interest for two days. The sum of these five amounts is $3,238.50.41, the interest for 2,668 days at 6 per cent. per annum. If we should take one-sixth of this sum and one-half of one-sixth of it, and add the three together, we would, of course, get $4,048.13.41, the interest at 7½ per cent. per annum, it agreeing exactly with the result obtained by calculating the interest by months and days.

The inverted comma still fulfilling its office, "thework," brought together, in computing the interest by days, would stand like this:

Principal, $7,283.00.	Interest.
Interest for 2,000 days at 6 per cent	$2,427.66.666
Interest for 600 days at 6 per cent	728.30.000
Interest for 60 days at 6 per cent	72.83.000
Interest for 6 days at 6 per cent	7.28.300
Interest for 2 days at 6 per cent	2.42.776
Interest for 2,668 days at 6 per cent	$3,238.50.732
Interest at 1 per cent	539.75.122
Interest at ½ of 1 per cent	269.87.561
Interest at 7½ per cent. per annum	$4,048.13.415

If we should disregard the qualification and proceed on the letter of the rule that a month contains 30 and a year 360 days, we should lose the interest on our principal for 35 days, or $53.10.32. I am not a school teacher—not even a fair mathematician—but I am glad that Professor Atkinson, both in the school-room and in his book, is teaching the method of calculating interest that I have endeavored to explain. It is a complete labor-saving machine, and saves as much time as labor. I have looked over the shoulders of expert interest calculators, and, while they were toiling along under the old system, I have often performed the work mentally, and set down the answer by the time they got half through. Again, if one learns a method of calculating interest, no difference how tedious or time-eating it is, he will stick to it all his life.

There is but one other method of calculating interest that is any more exact than the one explained. Reduce the time to the true number of days and divide them by 6,000—being certain that the quotient shall always have two more figures than there are "dollar figures" in the principal whose interest you are required to find. The second rule is simply the principle of the first one carried to practical perfection. It is equally applicable to large and small principals and to long and short periods of time. It insures the obtainment of the interest at 6 per cent. per annum within a fraction of a mill. From the interest at that rate any other rate of interest is obtainable. Under the last rule the example that we have had in hand would present this form: 2,668÷6,000×$7,283=$3,238.50.24=interest at 6 per cent. per annum, which+$539.75.02+$269.87.52=$4,048.13, interest at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Suppose you were asked to find the interest on $7,283, at 7½ per cent., for 35 days. Under the rule we are now considering it would take this form: 35÷6,000×$7,283=$42 48, interest at 6 per cent., and $42.48+$7.08+$3.54=$53.10 (with a fraction of 2 mills), the interest at 7½ per cent.

Because matter of this kind is seldom found outside of educational journals, and because a paper like the RECORD-UNION has a thousand readers where an ordinary school magazine has one, and for the further reason that, if you should publish it, it is certain to meet the eye of inquiring youth, constitute my excuses for the too great length of this paper. BRICKLAYER.

Stockton, August 7, 1884.

Long Branch Style.

This is a great hotel. At present it shelters not only a woman with forty brand-new complete costumes, but a—well, God made him, therefore let him pass for a man—with sixty spick-span fresh suits, nine horses and four servants. The lady in question is Mrs. Moses Fraley, of St. Louis, wife of the grain speculator. Of her wardrobe the whole of the immense house is aware, not alone because it is dazzled three times a day and between meals by miraculous toilets, but because, though occupying an extensive suite of rooms, two of which are turned into a wardrobe, the corridor into which they open has a wainscoting of trunks, varying in size from alligator hat-boxes to the huge "togas," opening like chests of drawers. When Mrs. Fraley, who is a large woman with blonde hair, has astonished us for the fortieth time with a stunning combination of dress, hat, parasol, gloves, stockings and shoes to match, she will start for pastures new, and begin all over again, as is the mode with women of fashion. For example, there arrived this morning a lady who has been doing Saratoga with thirteen trunks, and who lunched in a miracle of chocolate satin sprinkled with natural-sized walnuts of golden hue, and bronzed shoes, which, by the way, are very fashionable, and in this case cut low enough to display golden silk stockings. On her head was perched a coquettish turban, trimmed with a dozen gold and brown rings.

As to the masculine wearer of five dozen different costumes, E. Berry Wall, of New York, I am told he first became famous through his infinite variety of clothes and his lending that amusing young fraud, Lord Abercromby, $7,000. I cannot vouch for the truth of it, but it is said that he and Mrs. Fraley regard each other in the light of bitter rivals, though the latter has the advantage, for she can wear diamonds in a dozen different ways, while Mr. Wall is obliged to confine himself to studs, pin and sleeve buttons of blazing stones.

While I write I can see through the window the St. Louis matron getting into her carriage for a drive. She has on a wonderful gown—a peach-colored silk covered with immense damask roses of crimson velvet pile; the underskirt is flounced alternately with crimson velvet and rose point; the cut of the corsage is concealed by a mantle of the brocade; a tiny bonnet of lace and crimson pompons covers her flaxen puffs; rubies and diamonds tremble in the sun. Mrs. Fraley steps into her satin-lined carriage with a dexterous touch, arranges her skirts and settles herself among the cushions under the shade of a white lace, rose-lined umbrella. Presently Mr. Fraley's valet rushes out with a vast bouquet of red roses. Then the lady gives the signal, the liveried footman hops on his perch at the back, and the liveried coachman in front starts up the span—one pure white and one jet black steed, with hugh yellow collars around their necks, to the manifest detriment of their appearance.—[Long Branch Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Character and Finger-nails.

Since the new science of reading character by the handwriting has come in, it is even said that the care taken of the nails affects the handwriting. The long, almond-shaped nail is a great support to the middle finger, which guides the pen. One can hardly imagine a person with short, stubby finger-nails which are covered with skin writing the long, graceful English hand which so delights the recipient of the note from a *grande dame*. It is said that poets and people with imagination are apt to have long, taper fingers and beautiful finger-nails. They have a handwriting in which the long up-strokes and down-strokes cut into the lines above and beneath them. The heads of their capital letters are large. The handwriting shows ardor and impulse. When it has a markedly downward movement, this handwriting shows a tendency to melancholy. An aptitude to criticism is shown amongst people who bite their nails. They are cynical and severe, uncharitable and bitter. They write a small, cramped and illegible hand. However, there may be good-natured critics, men of versatility of comprehension. They would have small but well-shaped nails, and their handwriting would be somewhat angular, showing penetration and finesse. The nails of a musician are of course to be observed, although the piano sometimes injures them. The great musicians have a sloping handwriting. There is, however, an eccentricity peculiar to the handwriting of executive musicians, as witnessed in that of Beethoven. The fingernails of mathematicians are apt to be square and not beautiful. The handwriting of such persons shows a quiet movement of the pen. The lines are straight with the paper, the up-strokes and the down-strokes are short, while the capitals are small and angular. Diplomacy has a long, supple hand, and a long, beautifully-kept, slender fingernail. But the handwriting of a diplomatist is not apt to be clear; it always looks like a snake gliding away. There are no clear, gigantic capitals like John Hancock's, none of the fine curves suggestive of generosity and expansion; all is compressed and impenetrable. Certain inflexible natures express themselves both by fingernails and by the handwriting—both are blunt and determined. The Chinese have such long fingernails that one might almost write with the ends of them. The tenacity of the Chinese nail, which does not break, shows that they have more lime in their bones than we of a different race. At one time, when good Queen Anne bit her fingernails, it was the fashion for all the English aristocracy to bite theirs; and in those days the English fingernail was not what it is now. Fashion exerts a potent influence on man, savage or civilized.—[Harper's Bazar.

DOCTORS are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice, especially that known as HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that is of more value in such diseases that any prescription they can write.

THE FASHIONS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SOMETHING BECOMING TO WEAR.

The Latest Goods, Styles and Quirks, as Given by a Gotham Fashion Writer.

[New York Times.]

This summer's fashions are much more tasteful and elegant than they have been for some years past. Some odd toilets are still worn at fashionable French resorts, but they are generally the "creations" of women who are particularly anxious to be considered eccentric. Elderly ladies are benefited by the present harmony in form and color, and French dressmakers have made for them many toilets that are well worthy of imitation. One of these consists of a reddish brown changeable taffetas underskirt, with two deep plaitings on the lower part of the garment. Over this is a polonaise of reddish brown silk "etamine" brocaded with large flowers. The pelerine is of embroidered gauze of the same color, lined with silk. It sits snugly over the shoulders, and forms two small mantle ends in front. The reddish brown straw capote matching the suit is trimmed with velvet of the same color and with shaded yellow flowers. Gauze pelerines will remain an indispensable part of the toilet all summer. They are very suitable for middle-aged women, who generally wear an outer garment. Young girls use this pelerine in velvet and plush or of the material of the dress.

THE FAVORITE TOILETS

For walking, visiting and carriage wear are in the shades of "suede" and the warm tones of gray described in a recent article. Materials with grounds of these colors have fancy designs in light gold, brown and purple. Some foulards and percales have these three shades on light suede grounds. The designs consist of three checks, two of which are in different shades of brown and one in red. A suit of this material has a plain, narrow, light suede foulard skirt shirred to within about twelve inches of the lower border, where the goods falls loose and forms a flounce.

The polonaise of the checkered goods falls down the sides in square panels, which are taken up against a plaited drapery and fastened under a fancy buckle. The panels are lined with suede material. The waist opens over a gathered chemisette of surah in the shade of the red check on the goods. The Henri III. hat may be worn with this suit. This is of gilded suede straw, and it has a very high crown raised on one side and lined with velvet. Around the crown is a band of red velvet. The trimming consists of red velvet and a bunch of gilded and plain hops. These suits also have officers' collars of red velvet and revers of the same material on the lower part of the sleeves. Below the band falls a piece of suede lace, which partly covers the long, undressed kid gloves.

MANY SIMPLE SUITS

Are of indienne, batiste, or satinet. A model for one of these is of strawberry-colored "foulardine" with very fine white dots. The false skirt has springs to replace a bustle. It is covered with a full skirt which falls straight and is gathered to the belt. On the lower part of this second skirt is a horizontal plait which covers the heading of a scalloped flounce of lace, tulle, or embroidery. The waist is tight-fitting in the back and forms a point in front, where it is trimmed with a puffed plastron. Around the waist is a piece of strawberry-colored ribbon. It is tied in large loops on the lower part of the plastron. Jackets of plain velvet, cachemire, or light cloth are made in darker shades than the skirts with which they are worn, or in contrasting colors, and are much used in the country. They may be replaced for misses' and children's use by the blouse waist. This has large hollow plaits, and is drawn in to the waist by a belt. These waists and blouses are of dark plain colored surah, and are worn with linen and bastiste skirts.

A SUIT FOR SEASIDE WEAR

May be of plain bengaline and brocaded silk. The false skirt is covered with brocaded goods. The upper part is full and forms an apron Below is a deep flounce fastened to the skirt by three rows of shirrs, surmounted by a deep heading. On the lower part of this flounce are two lace ruffles. A drapery of plain goods is raised like an apron near the hips. Down the back falls a straight brocaded piece. On the left side of the toilet is a shell-shaped drapery of plain goods. The waist buttons down the front and is pointed. There are two darts on each front piece. The "tailleur" back terminates in large fluted plaits. Under these is a whalebone or a piece of linen to make the plaits sit out in waves. The straight collar is rounded in front. The tight-fitting sleeves have cuffs, surmounted by deep lace ruffles turning upward. Down the front of the waist, is a shell-shaped lace trimming. All the lace on the dress is of the same color as the material. The English straw hat for wear with this suit has a high crown and a narrow brim, turning up in the back and down in the front. It is lined with velvet. In front of the crown is a ribbon bow, and in the back, starting from the left side, is a bunch of plumes.

A GRAY SICILIENNE WALKING SUIT

Is trimmed with embroidery and passementerie of the same color. Over the sicilienne skirt is an embroidered overdress, cut on the lower part in large points. These are trimmed with fringe and drooping ornaments. The Louis XVI. tunique turns upward on the inside, and is fastened near the hips in puffings. On the sicilienne waist are rich passementerie trimmings, arranged in the shape of a pointed basque. The lower part of the tailleur back forms sicilienne loops. The mantle of the same goods opens in shawl shape over the waist, and falls in two small ends. They are tied on the side of the waist. The back is in two pieces. It is tight-fitting and short in the waist. A small passementerie sleeve is rounded on the shoulder and bordered with a fringe. Around the neck and shawl-shaped opening is a small sicilienne drapery. The baby capote is of gray embroidered tulle. In front is a piece of gray fluted lace. On the crown is a bunch of plumes fastened under a gray satin ribbon trimming. The strings are of the same ribbon.

NEW STYLES FOR HATS AND BONNETS

Continue to be seen in Parisian out-of-door life. Many hats have the brims open in front to form two points. In the space between the points is a bunch of flowers or fruit, a ribbon cockade, or a bird or insect. Small capotes of tulle or lace also have their brims cut in this way. An exaggeration of this style is a round hat with a long crown and a brim which is taken up in the center, back and front, and joined on the top of the crown. Around this hat is a drapery of embroidered tulle or crepon. On one side is a bunch of flowers or fruit mingling with the drapery. A fancy pin may also be fastened among the drapery. In France round hats are not worn for dressy occasions by any but very young ladies. They are, however, generally adopted for traveling and ordinary morning use, when they may be trimmed with flowers or feathers. They are now made for these purposes of yellow or even light-colored straw. Young French ladies do not wear small capotes with strings until they have passed the age of 20. Coarse straw hats have trimmings of foulard or of embroidered Japanese tissues and large bunches of flowers. Those most favored are old gold and gilded beige. They are trimmed underneath, when the brim is high, with flowers or gilt lace. The outside trimming consists of bunches of silver, gilt, or beige oats, with a bird or bright-colored flower in combination. There is little novelty noticeable

IN CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Girls from 4 to 10 years of age wear long jackets closing in the neck by a single button, and plaited skirts. Vests are plaited or puffed according to taste. The jackets are rather difficult to make, as they must be very well cut. They are in "tailleur" shape with a silk lining and an interlining to give body to the garment. Small officers' collars and cuffs trim the jackets. For summer wear the puffings matching the skirts are replaced by muslin "guimpes" arranged in small flat plaits for insertions. If the "guimpe" is taken in under the belt and is not puffed, a sash is tied around the body. If the sash is long it forms a large bow in the back and the ends of the jacket are open to leave room for it. If it is short it is tied in front a little toward the side. The sashes most in use at present are of surah or of crepe de Chine. They are taken twice around the waist and loosely tied on the side. All children's suits are in two colors. Skirts are light and waists dark.

FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN

There are dresses with long waists buttoning in the back and skirts formed of a flounce. Around the neck and flounce is a lace trimming. The waist forms large hollow plaits, which may be embroidered in colors. The lower border of the skirt may also be embroidered. Dressy suits are high or low in the neck. They are trimmed in Louis XV. style. Ribbed pique goods is very suitable for this kind of dress, and may be trimmed with embroidered insertions. Dresses of surah or of plain and plaid taffetas have lace or embroidery or tulle. They have rather wide skirts plaited in the back. Down the front of the dresses bands may be placed crosswise, and taken on either side under a trimming arranged to imitate a vest. These dresses are in one piece. A model for a child from 6 to 8 years of age has a skirt composed of a gathered flounce. On the flounce falls a puffing, which forms panniers on the hips, and a sash around the waist. The waist is very long and forms puffings in front. These are sewed down under ribbon velvet bows. A suit of this kind is very pretty when made of dark or even black woolen goods, with cream-colored bows. Children's mourning dresses may be made in this style. Pelisses of light woolen goods have gathered backs and puffed plastrons. The collars and cuffs are of velvet. For girls between 12 and 16 years skirts are made gradually longer, and puffings with small bustles are used. The usual colors for children are in dark and neutral tints.

The Court Was Innocent.

Two residents of Springwells had a difficulty over a game of cards the other day, and the result was the arrest of one for assault and battery. When the case was called the complainant took the stand to explain how it happened.

"You see, Judge," he began, "we were three points up."

"What's a point?" blandly inquired the Court.

"Why, we were playing five-point euchre. We each had three. A point counts one, your Honor."

"Ah!"

"He dealt, and it was my lead."

"Deal—deal. Please explain?"

"Why, he shuffled the cards and dealt the hand, and it was my first play."

"Well, go on. Perhaps I can understand."

"I led the ace of diamonds and he trumped it with a club. That is, he refused suit."

"Do you mean he refused to be sued?"

"No, sir. I'd like to explain this thing to you, because it was about the suit we had our fuss."

"I see—go on. You said you put a diamond down on the table. Did he grab it?"

"He trumped it with a club."

"Ah! Did you see him carrying this club around before you sat down to play?"

"Your Honor, I'd like to take a pack of cards and explain to you."

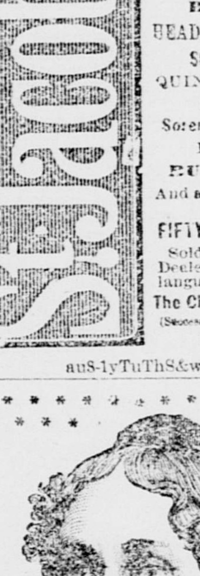
"No use—no use. I've heard some of the Aldermen speak of the right and left bowers, and I've heard of jacks and kings and aces, but it would be lost time to try to show me. You don't seem to have any case."

"But that's because you don't understand me. When I charged him with refusing suit he struck me in the mouth."

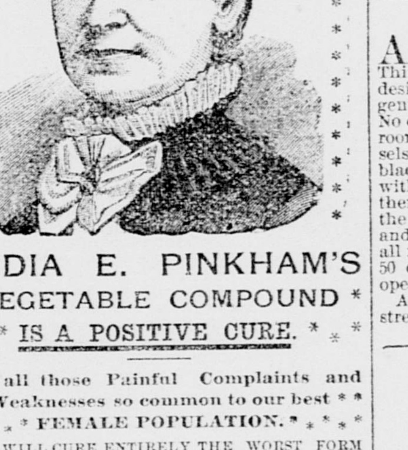
"Did, eh! Well, there isn't any case to speak of. The prisoner is discharged, and you'd better whack up on the costs."

"And to think!" groaned the counsel for the plaintiff as he reached on the sidewalk, "that only the evening before this same old J. P. beat me out of seven glasses of beer at that very game of euchre, and I'll take my solemn affidavy that he stocked the cards on me at least every other hand."

[Detroit Free Press.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
au8-1yTuThS&w1yeow



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE.

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, DEPRESSION AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price, $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. m29-1yTuThS&w1y

POISON

In the blood is apt to show itself in the Spring, and nature should by all means be assisted in throwing it off. Swift's Specific does this effectively. It is a purely vegetable, non-poisonous remedy, which helps nature to force all the poison or taint out through the pores of the skin.

Mr. Robert A. Easley, of Dickson, Tenn., writes, under date March 10, 1884: "I had chills and fever, followed by rheumatism, for three years, so that I was not able to attend to my business; had tried almost every kind of medicine, and found no relief. A friend recommended Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle, and my health began to improve. I continued until I had taken six bottles, and it has set me on my feet, as strong and well as ever. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Letters from twenty-three (23) of the leading retail druggists of Atlanta say, under date March 24, 1884: "We sell more of Swift's Specific than any other one remedy, and three to ten times as much as any other blood medicine. We sell it to all classes, and many of the best families use it as a general health tonic."

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.
ja10-1yTuThS

THEY HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PRIZES.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS never soil the skin, hands or linen. They are prompt and certain. 25 cents. ja16-1yWS

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORTHY
Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must include not only the removal of corruption from the blood, but its enrichment and the strengthening of the vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

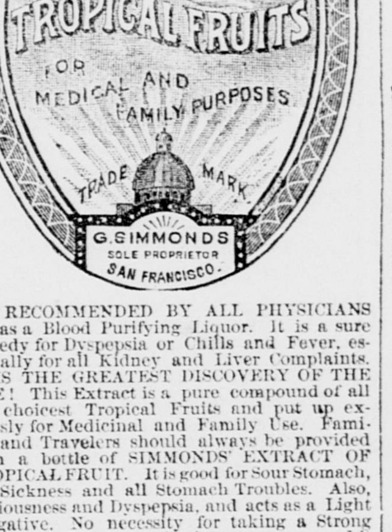
BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood and building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than from anything else.

MEDICINE for which like effects are falsely claimed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists: Price 1; six bottles for $5.



IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS as a Blood Purifying Liquor. It is a sure remedy for Dyspepsia or Chills and Fever, especially for all Kidney and Liver Complaints. IT IS THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! This Extract is a pure compound of all the choicest Tropical Fruits and put up expressly for Medicinal and Family Use. Families and Travelers should always be provided with a bottle of SIMMONDS' EXTRACT OF TROPICAL FRUIT. It is good for Sour Stomach, Sea Sickness and all Stomach Troubles. Also, Billiousness and Dyspepsia, and acts as a Light Purgative. No necessity for taking a Strong Cathartic. The best physicians recommend it to everybody. Particularly recommended by the faculty for Ladies' Complaints. Extracted from the following Tropical Fruits: Pineapple, Orange, Mangoes, Zepotilla, Bananas, Tamarinds.

Malarial Diseases of all kinds speedily yield to its Powerful Action. Nothing Equals it as an Appetizer.

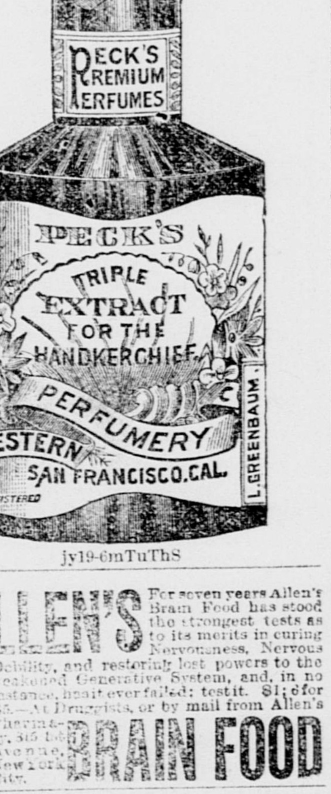
Its tonic properties are grand, and it RENEWS wasted vitality and rejuvenates the system. Try it and become convinced. None genuine unless my signature is across the cork.

It is soothing, strengthening and invigorating, purifies the blood, improves the digestion, cures restlessness, insures refreshing sleep, and repairs the evil effects of overwork, as no other medicine can.
JOS. HAHN, Druggist, Sole Agent.

G. SIMMONDS.
Sold by first-class Druggists and Grocers. Depot, No. 429 Battery st., San Francisco.
m20-tfTuThS

ST. DAVID'S.

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, CONtains 190 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Hot and cold baths; a large parlor and reading-room, containing a Grand Piano—all free to guests. Price, single rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2 upward. House open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor.
At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard.
jy2-TuThStf



jy19-6mTuThS

ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD. For seven years Allen's Brain Food has stood the strongest tests as to its merits in curing Nervousness, Nervous Debility, and restoring lost powers to the weakened Generative System, and, in no instance, has it ever failed; test it. $1; 6 for $5.—At Druggists, or by mail from Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Avenue, New York City.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., Washington street, Chicago, Ill. je7-1yTuThS

"WEAK AND UNDEVELOPED PARTS Of the Human Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened," Etc.,

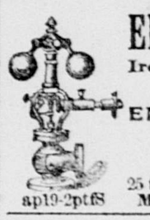
IS AN INTERESTING ADVERTISEMENT long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbug about this. On the contrary, the advertisers are very highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erie Medical Co., P. O. Box 513, Buffalo, N. Y.—[Toledo Evening Bee. s13-1yTuThS

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

IS THE PURE EXTRACT FROM THE DRUG from which all the hurtful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costiveness or sickness of the stomach attend its use. Price, 50 CENTS. All druggists. je3 1yTuThS

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wood-working MACHINERY
Of all kinds, of Best Make, and LOWEST PRICE.
SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY,
Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.



ENGINE GOVERNORS
Iron-Working Tools,
Crosby Steam Gauges,
ENGINES and BOILERS
OF ANY CAPACITY, ETC.
TATUM & BOWEN,
25 to 31 Main street, San Francisco.
Manufacturers and Agents.
ap19-2ptfS

BETTER THAN GOLD!
CALIFORNIA FRUIT SALT

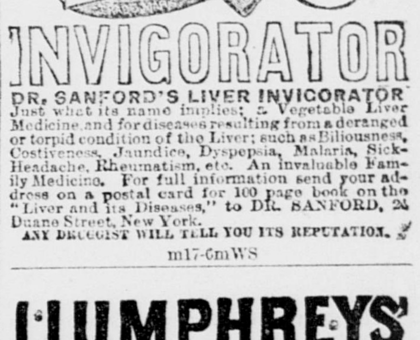
CURES HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH.
For Sale by all Druggists. fe28-3p6mTuThS

BEAUTIFUL SNOW

FOR THE COMPLEXION!

THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION IS THE most perfect beautifier known. It is pure and harmless, delightful in its application and wonderful in its effects, while the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Prepared by H. BOWMAN, Chemist, Oakland. For sale by all druggists. mr3-6mMWS

To have GOOD HEALTH the LIVER must be kept in order.



DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR Just what its name implies; a Vegetable Liver Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc. An invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 page book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to DR. SANFORD, 24 Duane Street, New York.
ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
m17-6mWS

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Trav'g Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.
Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (330 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.
Pamphlets sent free on application.
HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO, 109 Fulton Street, New York.

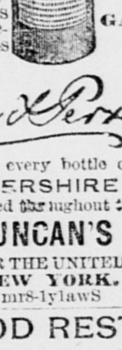
NERVOUS DEBILITY
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.
Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years, —is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Illust. Catalogue free.) 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

FRAUD! CAUTION:
Many Hotels and Restaurants refill the LEA & PERRINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and SERVE IT as the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK.
mr8-1ylawS

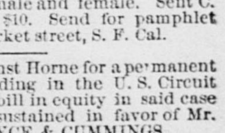
MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discoverd a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.
jy12-1yTuThS

CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.

WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. ap9-1yWS

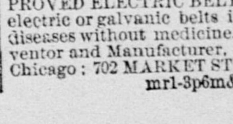
C. N. WEST'S ELECTRIC BELTS.



BEING THE INventor of a number of valuable Electric Belts, I now present to the world my New Improved Belt, superior in every respect to any other known belt, and the only one of all Electric Belts which can be charged with water and carry a constant current of electricity through the human body, curing diseases without medicine and restoring lost manhood. Testimonials are on file by thousands testifying to its intrinsic value for male and female. Sent C. O. D. or for cash, price $10. Send for pamphlet to C. N. WEST, 652 Market street, S. F. Cal.

Mr. West's case against Horne for a permanent injunction is now pending in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago, the bill in equity in said case having already been sustained in favor of Mr. West.
ROYCE & CUMMINGS,
Solicitors for Plaintiff, 507 Montgomery street, San Francisco. m24-3p

30 DAYS' TRIAL.



AS THE SOLE MANufacturer of Horne's Electric Belts, I warn the public to beware of the recklessly false statements that "C. N. West" discarded the same. He could not possibly do so, since he never manufactured such Belts. Years ago I sold West's Belts, but discarded them on account of their defective electric construction. My NEW IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS are superior to any electric or galvanic belts in America in curing diseases without medicine. W. J. HORNE, Inventor and Manufacturer, 191 Wabash avenue Chicago; 702 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.
mr1-3p6m&w6m

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.........AUGUST 16. 1884

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double-sheet on Saturdays.

For one year.....$6 00
For six months.....3 50
For three months.....2 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms. One Year.....$2 00

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast. Challenges of* TWO TO ONE, *covering points above, extended to local evening paper, remain open for acceptance.*

S. C. Beckwith, "Tribune" Building, New York, sole agent for the Eastern States. Wm. Cameron, No. 8 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, special agent for San Francisco and vicinity.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 119⅞ for 4s of 1907; 112⅞ for 4½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; 100⅞ for 3s; silver bars, 110¼.

Silver in London, 50¾d; consols, 100 11-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 123¾; 4½s, 114½.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 89½@90 cents.

Mining stocks were generally lower in San Francisco yesterday. Hale & Norcross was an exception, but the advance in that was small.

Two men, supposed to be French officers, were arrested at Coblentz yesterday.

An extensive fire occurred in London yesterday.

A great crowd received General Logan on his arrival at Utica yesterday.

General Grant is proposed as a candidate for President by the American Political Alliance.

The bricklayers have been successful in their strike in New York.

The body of William Avery was found floating in the river below Princeton, Colusa county.

Edward McCurtains has been elected Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

Depositors of the Wall Street Bank have petitioned for a receiver.

The records and relics of the Greely expedition were received at Washington yesterday.

Ontario is assured of a good grain crop.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will not be a candidate for re-election.

A barn and contents were burned near Port Costa yesterday. Loss, $2,500.

Kitty Mitchell, 17 years old, was murdered by Louis Taylor near Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday.

The Irish National League closed its session yesterday.

Eli George and Buck Gehrhart fought a prize fight at Lawrenceville, Pa., yesterday.

Mrs. Maria Halpin denies the stories circulated by Cleveland's tools against her.

A conspiracy has been discovered to assassinate the President of Mexico.

Fire at Cincinnati. Loss, $60,000.

A colored servant poisoned a family at Charleston, W. Va., by putting poison in the milk.

It is reported that Thomas B. Cameron, of the New York *Truth*, is to be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Bob Ford and a companion got on a tear at Las Vegas, N. M., and it took the Sheriff and twenty men to arrest them.

Patti has petitioned for a divorce from the Marquis de Caux.

The Texas and Pacific road will withdraw from the Transcontinental Association in ninety days from July 31st.

The races at Santa Cruz were well attended yesterday.

Paul Tueb, 11 years of age, was drowned in the river at Napa yesterday.

A saw and planing mill near Fish's Lake, Idaho, was burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; no insurance.

Blaine's libel suit is to be tried at the October term of the Indiana Court.

Diphtheria has broken out in Virginia, Nev.

Abbe Franz Listz has become blind.

Bismarck and Count Kalnoky are making arrangements to take common action against France and England for harboring anarchists.

SANITARY REFORM.

One of the City Trustees vouches for the accuracy of the statement that taxpaying and influential citizens, at least men whom he considered it worth while to listen to, have protested to him against any municipal expenditures in the prosecution of public sanitary measures. Or, in plain English, there are some few citizens of Sacramento who oppose cleanliness of the city. It is inconceivable that any such in this day of light, intelligence and general information can exist but we are forced to admit it. Still we know the number to be few. But it is difficult to estimate such men truly. Are they ignorant or selfishly cruel and reckless? It would be charitable to conclude that their opposition arises out of ignorance. They may believe that the necessity does not exist for sanitary reform, but in that they confess their ignorance of the facts. We tell them plainly, as this journal did long ago, that evidences just as strong and clear as any proving that George Washington ever lived, or that there ever was a visitation of cholera at Chicago and New Orleans, are adducible to establish beyond question or doubt, theory or speculation, that the soil of the city has about fulfilled its office as an oxydizing agent, and that to continue to saturate it with foul matter is to insure, with perfect certainty, a terrible punishment; that many such examples of cause and effect are on record and that the opposition to municipal action in the way of public sanitation is nothing less than morally criminal and murderous. There are no other or milder terms to be applied. The whole scientific world is agreed; the physicians of all nations and climes are a unit; the sanitarians and health officials of all countries are united upon the proposition that typhoid fever, scarlet fever, yellow fever, malarial fevers, and cholera and the like, result from filth and soil-poisoning. The air is never poisoned—that is impossible; all noxious vapors imaginable may be discharged into it, and it will take care of them, and resolve them in time into harmlessness. But exhalations of the soil, and from matter on its surface or in it, will be borne in the atmosphere and held in it, and transmitted by it and do deadly work. When, therefore, we purify the soil, we do the whole work. In 1832, the population of New Orleans was 55,000. Cholera appeared, and swept off 147.10 per 1,000 of all that people, or over 8,000 out of 35,000 remaining, for 20,000 people fled. Six thousand died within twenty days, and the dead accumulated in unburied heaps, putrifying beneath the sun. The President of the Board of Health of New Orleans, says concerning the cause: "With the accustomed ignorance, indifference and incompetency of the civil authorities of New Orleans, the cholera found this city in a filthy condition; gutters reeking in filth, the streets quagmires of mud and filth, the houses built upon low, ill-drained sites, the privies overflowing with urine and excrement; the drainage canals broken; the cemetery located in the heart of the city, badly constructed, badly drained, and crowded with corpses." Now let opponents of sanitary reform mark: just as improved drainage and purification has progressed in New Orleans, so has mortality decreased. In 1848-49 some improvement had been made, the population rose from 55,000 to 122,000, and the deaths from cholera were 4,800, or less than 40 to the 1,000, as against 147 per 1,000 sixteen years prior. In 1852, with 150,000 population, the deaths were 1,329, and in the meantime sanitation of the city slowly progressed. In 1866-67, with a population of 180,000, the deaths were about 1,800. In 1873, cholera reappeared, but so much improved was the sanitary condition of the city, that out of 200,000 people only 142 died. To render our city more and more inviting, is to give it greater permanence, greater business, larger population and a higher degree of prosperity generally. The best known means of making it inviting is to remove to the uttermost the possible causes for unhealth or epidemics. No good citizen will set up his personal notions as to the necessity for this against the experience of the world and the skilled judgments of the members of the Board of Health; or will influence officials against reforms that should have commenced years ago, and being now entered upon, must be followed up for years to come. We may differ as to methods to be pursued in accomplishing the reform, but the idea that any one should be so bold as to advise officials to do nothing, shocks the sense of common humanity.

"SYMMES' HOLE," AND ARCTIC ROMANCE.

The son of John Cleve Symmes, who originated, and with such persistency long expounded the fantastic doctrine of a depression at the North Pole leading into the earth, the interior of which he held to be hollow, is still preaching his father's theory. He recently lectured in Louisville to a meager audience on this subject. He came upon the stage a trembling old man, keeping a vow made to his father on his death-bed, to maintain his theory. The immediate occasion of the lecture was the return of the Greely party. Symmes claims that Greely's discoveries bear out his theory, which he valiently defends from the charge of being a visionary idea.

John Cleve Symmes published his book setting up the doctrine of the hollow globe with a crust of 1,000 miles thickness, in 1824. He held the earth to be open at both poles, the verge of the aperture being about 70°. He contended that the true magnetic pole is at about 80°, and if one goes beyond that the "pole" is behind him. The openings from verge to verge he held to be about 1,500 miles. Passing the pole, certainly at 82°, flocks of wild birds will be met, the temperature will decline as one proceeds, warm weather will take the place of arctic rigors, strange wild beasts will appear, and a temperate zone will be entered.

The recent support Symmes, Jr., finds for his father's theory, which has been the butt and jest of scientists, is in Greely's discovery, according to Symmes, that as he went farther north the weather grew noticeably warmer. He claims that Greely's men once saw a valley sixty miles wide, and full of game, and that the farther he pushed northward the milder became the climate; that on some of his excursions he waded brooks and swam rivers. Where Symmes obtained this information relative to Greely's discoveries he did not state, and we may very well doubt his accuracy. It was probably born of his fervid fancy, since the general public has not been instructed that any such wonderful revelations opened up to Greely. Had he seen a valley of sixty miles, filled with game, he would not have lacked for supplies.

Symmes, Jr., claims that after the explorer passes 82° he descends by easy and imperceptible progression into the earth, and actually goes in a southerly direction, thus accounting for the change in temperature, and this change in turn establishes the fact that he has doubled on his course and come southward. He alleged, in his recent lecture, that Nordenskjold, Tuttle, Sarben and other explorers found the climate to grow mild as they went north from a given point, and that they finally reached a land where great trees grew. Nordenskjold believed it to be Siberia, and Tuttle and Sarben found in that wonderful country, game, elephants, powerful men and rank vegetation. More than this, he maintains that flights of birds were observed by many explorers coming from the Polar Sea, and those killed bore in their crops half-digested semi-tropic vegetation; that these birds came out of the hollow-bellied paradise of the interior, by way of the north Polar Sea; that beyond 83° degrees there is a land he calls Symmeszonia, inhabited by a gigantic race, replete with fine game, and rich in plants, fruits and earth products suitable for sustaining human life. He further held that Parry, in his third voyage, found the temperature to decline as he went north, and finally the ice grew too thin to bear his weight, and the pitch melted on his decks, while at 80° the needle pointed behind him. Finally he claimed much for his theory on the fact that Ross, Kane and Hull found an open, endless Arctic Sea, clear of ice, and on its margin countless flocks of birds.

Symmes' theory is only worthy of notice for its oddity, inaccuracy and as illustrating the tenacity with which the human intelligence, in rare instances, will cling to some of the wildest fancies and pervert facts into testimony corroborative of its visionary ideas.

Thus there are no proofs that Greely made any such discoveries as are attributed to him. The North Star reached 76° 31′ and the Assistance and Pioneer 78° 10′, Hayes 81° 35′, Hall 82° 16′, Koldewey 81° 5′, Kane 81° 27′, and every one of them found the way barred by ice. Kane, it is true, reported an open polar channel to the northwest, leading into an open polar sea of ever expanding area and free from ice. Petterman, at 80° 21′, found only glaciers and snow fields and a coast forty miles beyond locked in Arctic bonds of ice and snow. Ross did locate the true magnetic pole at 70° 5′. The fluctuations of the needle noted by Parry began as low down as 69° 32′ 10″, and were due to local attraction. Of course at the true magnetic pole it would reverse. The vegetation found in the highest latitudes thus far reached has been confined to scanty growth of mosses and lichens, angiosperms and some grassy slopes. DeLong, on Henrietta Island, 77° 8′, found a few old deer-horns, some fossils, and one degree south, on Bennett Island, some grassed valleys and numerous birds. It is true that Parry reported remarkably warm weather in a high latitude on his third voyage in the summer of 1825, but he remarks upon it as phenomenal only, as the preceding summers in the same latitude for several years had been bitterly cold and were snow-robed.

The only profit that can be found in thus casually noticing the pitiful plea of the ancient Symmes, Jr., for aid to discover the mythical Symmeszonia, is in the opportunity it affords to again discourage any more foolhardy expeditions into the Arctic regions, and to which even the crazy speculations of such a man as Symmes may give some encouragement. There has really been nothing in the most recent Arctic researches to give the slightest encouragement to further expeditions northward, such as have been fitted out in the past. They have all been full of woe and distress, and have not compensated in geographic knowledge for the misery they entailed. It is already hinted that Greely will go back to the Arctic with a new force of men. If he does it should not be with the aid of the United States Government. We should do our share in advancing meteorological science, and discovery, and geographical progress, but not according to old methods. If Arctic research is to be again undertaken, it should be upon the "line-of-stations" plan, by such a force that no great disaster can befall any section without the probability of early relief, and such a scheme can only be given warrant under the united patronage of several nations joined in a common effort.

INDIAN JUGGLERY.

The Hon. John F. Swift, of San Francisco, has returned to this State from an extended tour of observation about the globe. He comes back to do one especially good service to the world of readers who have for years been knocked about between the wild statements of imaginative tourists and marveling travelers concerning the mysterious performances of the jugglers of India. Even so staid a student of natural science as Willard Bartlett avers that many tricks of the modern Eastern juggler have never been fairly explained, and he cites the "basket trick" and the magic growth of shrubs as among them, both of which Mr. Swift exposes. He was not at all deceived by the devices or adroitness of the Eastern dealers in ancient or modern magic. He knew, as do all sensible men, that for every natural effect there must be a natural cause, and that no breech-clouted Hindoo can so divert the processes of nature as to produce results contrary to her laws. In India a class that especially interested him was that in which the juggler and magic-worker is included. He had, like all others, been sadly puzzled by the marvelous stories told by travelers, and Caucasian residents, of the apparent miracles performed by the juggling fraternity, and being in India he determined to satisfy himself upon these matters. Mr. Swift's explanation is reasonable and sensible. The most remarkable stories recited of these jugglers are simply fictions. They have but "the flimsiest foundation of fact." The most of people really like to be deceived, as every man knows to be true. Any trickster in modern magic, or fraudulent spirit medium, relies upon the aid of his auditors and spectators in a large degree. They will shut their eyes to evidences of fraud, concede the conditions to the performer, and adapt themselves to his requirements with the most lamblike gentleness. This is very largely due to the natural sense of fairness and to the kindly disposition always manifested for the "man on the stage." Travelers naturally incline to throw about their recitals, the charm of romance and the air of mystery. It is not at all surprising that they should recount their tales with something of dramatic effect, and excite the envy of their readers by enlarging upon the "wonders" that it has been their fortune to witness. In fact the spirit of exaggeration is upon us all. Few men or women will make so simple a trip as that to Yosemite or Tahoe without being strongly tempted or unwittingly led to a recite their impressions in phrases several shades fanciful, in the effort to impress their hearers with the beauties that have blessed their own eyes. Says Mr. Swift:

The Indian jugglers are exceeding expert. They have handed down their craft from generation to generation, and in the art of palming surpass the best prestidigitateurs of Christian lands. I have never seen any one who compared with them in that line, but outside of that their most noted tricks could only impose upon the credulity of those who were determined to be credulous. Let us take, for instance, the two performances that have been most frequently and most marvelously written up—that is to say, the mysterious basket and mango-growing trick. I have seen both of them over and over again, and have found the same easily detected frauds to exist in every case. The baskets are bell-shaped and have a false bottom, between which and the exterior wall of the basket there is ample room for a very small child to stow itself away. The spectators are not allowed to touch, or even to come very near to the basket, and in a casual glance at the interior one is not apt to detect the false bottom. The basket is placed over the child, who squats upon the hard ground, and after sufficient time has elapsed for the youngster to crawl into its place of concealment, the juggler horrifies his audience by passing his sword through the basket, and then upon upsetting it, shows that the child has disappeared. Meanwhile a duplicate child that closely resembles the first one enters upon the scenes from the background, and the wonderful trick is completed. I have seen a child that was wounded by a juggler's overhaste in running his sword through the basket. The famous mango-growing trick is even sillier than this. You have, of course, read how the man of mysterious arts plants a mango seed in a flower-pot and then makes a dwarfed fruit-bearing tree spring up from the seed. The facts of the case are simply these: The seed is planted and the pot is then placed under a sort of tent, whose voluminous folds must not be touched by any one but the juggler. The latter then waters the earth in the pot, and does a lot of manipulating while his hands are concealed in the tent. Meanwhile a fellow-juggler is performing a series of other tricks to amuse and distract the attention of the spectators. When juggler number one has had time to change the pot for another that is hidden in the folds of the tent, he opens one side of the canvas a little and the second pot can be seen with a half-grown mango in it. After another interlude of the same sort the tent door is again opened and a third pot is disclosed which contains a little tree bearing a mango. The whole thing is such a weak attempt at deception that a person after studying it once or twice can only wonder if any one has ever been deceived by it. I always enjoyed the palming performances of the cleverer jugglers, for their skill and rapidity of action were something extraordinary, but their materializing tricks were such palpable absurdities that there was actually no fun in detecting them."

INFAMOUS DOCTRINE.

We have no disposition to engage in scandalous debate, no matter whom it concerns. Its introduction into this campaign is humiliating, and presents us as a people in a most unenviable light to foreign critics. But it is upon us, and despite the efforts of decent journals to ignore it. Their condemnation seems fruitless. But what is worse than campaign scandal itself, is the apology for it. The *Evening Post*, of New York, that has held itself up as a pattern of the virtues these many years, out of whose weekly labor is born that most staid and virtuous sheet, the *Nation*, the respectability of which has been as stiff and polished as a marble slab—this especially holy sheet, without a tinge of color reddening its cheek, says "chastity is not the greatest of virtues, and offenses against it may be consistent with the possession of all the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life." Whether it be true or not, is not now our concern, but the printing of such "stuff" is simply abominable. It is mischievous beyond estimate. It is not such doctrine as we teach our sons and daughters, or as any parent desires his child to imbibe. We would certainly view as a curiosity the father who would preach such heresy to virtue in the bosom of his family, or excuse it in his son or daughter. We should much like to see the man who would hold forth to young men and women in such a strain. Good men teach the youth that the whip hand of the animal passions is the most terrible taskmaster; that the loose rein of desire is the leading string to ruin; that there is no code of moral ethics which will recognize impurity as harmless; that to preach the doctrine that the unchaste may still be possessed of "all other qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life," is to license unchastity and licentiousness. It may be true, as an abstraction, that some men and women, in other respects possessed of "all the ennobling qualities," have been in this one respect vicious; but to coolly preach the doctrine of consistency between vice in any form and a noble life, is, as the Hartford namesake of the New York *Post* puts it, "immeasurably mischievous in its tendencies" and most dangerous preaching. It is in precise keeping with the infamous and cold-blooded wickedness of the New York *Herald*, that has the unblushing effrontery to declare that "the critical point is not that a man gets into such a scrape, but how he gets out of it." Here's a moral teacher for you, who would presently transform society into a colony of moral leprosy, our homes into lazerettos of prostitution, and over every door write the devil's proverb: "It is not the vice you do, but the sin is in being found out."

THERE is before us a cartoon—a vicious and base cartoon. It was originally published in *Harper's Weekly*, March 2, 1861. It represents President Abraham Lincoln maudlin and staggering, with a wine glass in his hand, in the midst of a crowd of drunken loafers. Through an open window is seen a hearse moving to a grave and bearing a coffin, on which are the words, "Union—Constitution." The cartoon is entitled, "Our Presidential Merryman." This dirty slur was originated and printed by *Harper's Weekly* two days prior to the inauguration of Lincoln, and at an hour when the fate of the Nation hung trembling in the balance—when ridicule of the new President was a blow at human freedom and a crime against the noblest of Republics. This was the attitude of the journal that now assails James G. Blaine, who, in his recent work, pays to the same Abraham Lincoln the highest tribute for his nobleness of character and the gravity, courage and patriotism with which in that eventful March in '61 he approached the great office that he thereafter so nobly filled.

THE *Inter-Ocean* most happily puts an expanded argument upon its thumb nail when it says that the obvious fallacy which underlies Henry George's discussion with the Duke of Argyll is that George fails to distinguish between the sources of title to land and the economic sources of value in land. "The value of land arises like the value of commodities, from the desire for its possession, and the desire for its possession measures the profit that can be derived from its exclusive use. Man no more creates a commodity of any kind than he creates land. All that he can do with commodities is to take something which nature has created, and by labor manipulate its qualities so as to bring them into a higher state of adaptation to meet the demand. George's claims that there is a difference, in that commodities are in some way created in a sense that land is not, or that the force and fraud which may originate title to land at a time when it has no value are themselves the causes of its value, are mere oversights."

THE tonnage moved by rail in the United States in 1883, for the New England group of States, was 30,670,213 tons, being 7.5 tons per head of its population. The number of tons transported in the Middle group was 187,927,735, the number of tons moved per head of population being 15.2. The number of tons moved on the railroads of Pennsylvania, per head, was 24.6. The number of tons transported on the Southern group was 26,030,589, the number of tons per head being 2.13. The number of tons transported on the Western group was 150,751,668, being 7.5 tons per head. The number of tons transported on the Pacific group was 5,073,233, being 3.42 tons per head. The Southern group lines alone transported less per head, though more in volume, than the Pacific lines. Yet there are men who would have the freight tariffs on the Pacific measured by standards where the population is vastly more dense and the freight patronage immeasurably greater.

IT appears to have been determined by physical examinations of one of the bodies—that of Lieutenant Kislingsbury—that some, at least, of the Greely survivors did sustain life by eating of the flesh of their deceased comrades. Well, and what of it? Why pronounce it a "horror" and speak of it in reproachful terms? What better use could the flesh of the dead men be put to than to save the lives of their comrades? Cannibalism is horrible only when it is a practice and not a necessity. The dire necessity that drove these men to eat of Kislingsbury's muscles was an insanity born of irresistible demands of nature. Let men who are able to give positive assurance that they would not under like circumstance have acted in a like manner be the first to upbraid.

A PHYSICIAN writing to a New York paper insists that the use of salicylic acid is most valuable in cholera. He says physicians agree in recognizing as the cause of cholera an active principle having the character of a ferment; since the latter is destroyed in liquids by salicylic acid, why would not a solution of this acid in alcohol, administered at short intervals, produce a happy result in patients attacked by this terrible disease. It is known that the microbe reproduces itself with marvelous rapidity in the small intestine; then nothing would be more easy than to attack it at the first symptom by moderate doses of the above named solution, which ought to be an efficacious remedy. He begs doctors to put the acid to a test in cholera cases and report the results.

JANUARY 3, 1863, *Harper's Weekly* printed a grossly vulgar cartoon. It represented Lincoln as an ignorant backwoodsman, standing before the footlights and saying:

Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to say that the tragedy, entitled "The Army of the Potomac," has been withdrawn on account of quarrels among the leading performers, and I have substituted three new and striking farces, or burlesques, one, entitled "The Repulse at Vicksburg," by the well-known popular favorite, E. M. Stanton, Esq., and the others, "The Loss of the Harriet Lane" and "The Exploits of the Alabama"—a very sweet thing in farces, I assure you—by the veteran composer, Gideon Welles.

The same paper that thus crippled Lincoln's arm in a dark and terrible hour and struggle of human liberty, to-day maligns and caricatures James G. Blaine.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "One of the leading merchants of Buffalo, whose business brings him in communication with the principal farmers and country dealers in the neighboring counties, informs us that he has never before known a time when political favor appeared to run so strong in one direction. Blaine is the universal favorite, even among those who have been counted upon to support Cleveland. This is straightforward testimony, and it is from one who personally is not an admirer of the Republican candidate."

THE Anglo-Indian Government has resolved to push to completion the Candahar State Railway to Quetta. It was begun in 1879 and finished to Sibi. To Russian disposition to push her commerce and her routes of transportation is due the new resolve. The road can be completed inside of two years easily for less than $11,500,000. It will insure England a direct route to India, and enable her more easily to maintain her strong positions in that country.

OUR evening contemporary says: "We have observed that no important or startling event has of late years occurred within the confines of the solar system unless it had been predicted by the RECORD-UNION." This testimony to the foresightedness of the RECORD-UNION is the first evidence of frankness we have noted in our neighbor's columns in many a day.

IF Mr. Blaine is elected President he will be the first for some years who was not a lawyer. He will also present as the candidate who is peculiarly the idol of a section in which he never lived—the West, or, as the New York *Herald* has termed it, "the rowdy West," and which the people of the West have adopted as a campaign watchword.

IT is said that one of the marked results of the cholera scare in France is a great diminution of drunkenness. In one month in Paris the daily arrests for drunkenness declined from 170 to 54. The cholera has also ruined the theatrical business. People are keeping sober, and either staying at home or fleeing to distant parts.

IN another column of this paper will be found a letter from our accomplished London correspondent, that treats at length of the great question of the enlargement of the franchise in England, and gives the reader a clear insight into all the issues involved.

EVERY Democrat who pronounces for Blaine is said to "control only his own vote." Every Republican who goes over to Cleveland "has a large and influential following." That's the way, says the Norristown *Herald*, the Democratic papers all put it.

BOOK REVIEW.

TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS. FROM LINCOLN TO GARFIELD. With a review of the events which led to the Political Revolution of 1860. By James G. Blaine. Vol. I. Norwich, Conn.: The Henry Bill Publishing Company. San Francisco: J. Dewing & Co., Pacific Coast Agents.

Since Mr. Blaine has become the nominee of a great party for an exalted office, his book has attracted wider attention Yet it is not probable that any previous American political history awakened such anticipatory interest as when it was announced that Mr. Blaine had entered upon the labor of this production. We have arisen from the perusal of the first volume with the profound impression of the high importance of the book as a contribution to our history, and of the impartiality of the author. Himself a partisan of the most pronounced character, and from sincere conviction, he has assumed so much of the judicial character, taken on so much of the obligation and attitude of judge, that in his effort to weigh facts with a view to their exact importance and worth as testimony, he has arrived about as near an unbiased judgment of the great events between 1860 and 1880 as is possible. But it is certain that his estimates and constructions will always be the object of assault by opposing partisans, since he has, in arriving at conclusions, done so as a believer in those doctrines and principles regarding the power of government in a Republic, that are maintained by a political party that had the direct hostility of another great political organization during the era immediately precedent to the Rebellion and during the whole of that unhappy strife. But Mr. Blaine has not permitted his partisanship in any respect to lead him into a misinterpretation of facts, evidently realizing that in the trueness of the record consists its chief virtue. Regarding the diction of the work, it suffices to say that there is no apparent effort to be ornate. The text is marked by a clearness of expression that does credit to the taste of Mr. Blaine. Very evidently he resolved not to deal in many words, nor to go far in their choosing, but in plain, forcible and expressive English, to make up the record of the history in hand. This very simplicity and effortlessness in diction gives vigor, and adds to the force of a work of this character, where literary polish is not a matter of great concern. But it must not be conceived that this latter is wanting. While it has not certainly been aimed at, the scholarship of a fluent, easy and graceful writer is manifest upon every page. For instance, as an example of the simple force and finished style of Mr. Blaine, let the following paragraphs, taken at random, serve:

The anti-slavery work of England was originally inspired from America, and the action of the British Parliament was really so directed as to make the prohibition of the slave trade correspond in time with that prescribed in the Federal Constitution. The American wits and critics of that day did not fail to note the significance of the date, and to appreciate the statesmanship and philanthrophy which led the British Parliament to terminate the trade at the precise moment when the American Congress closed the market.

Again, referring to the position of England toward this country during the rebellion:

It was well that the Government and the people of the United States were so early tangled that their value to the world of foreign principles, foreign feeling, and foreign interests was only what they could themselves establish; that in this contest they must depend upon themselves; and that the dissolution of their national unity and the destruction of their free, popular government from the lack of conrage and wisdom in those whose duty it was to maintain them, would not be unwelcome to the principalities and powers that "were willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike." This is not the time to describe the vacillating and hesitating development of this hostile policy; but as the purpose of the United States Government grew more steady, more resolute, more self-reliant, a sickening doubt seemed to becloud the ill-concealed hope of our ruin. It was not long until the brave and deluded rebels of the South learned that there was no confidence to be placed in the cruel and selfish calculation which encouraged their desperate resistance with the show of sympathy, but would not avow an open support, or make a manly sacrifice in their behalf.

And again, regarding the Chicago Democratic Convention that nominated McClellan:

The response of the country to the action of the Democratic representatives was an immediate outburst of indignant rebuke. There were thousands of patriotic Democrats who deeply resented the hostility of the Convention to the loyal sentiment of the people, and who felt that it was as fatal as it was offensive. The general expression of condemnation, and the manifestations on all sides foreshadowed the doom of the Chicago ticket. General McClellan and his friends felt the necessity of doing something to placate the aroused sentiment which they could not resist, and he vainly sought to make his letter of acceptance neutralize the baneful effect of the Democratic platform. In truth, General McClellan practically disavowed the platform. He ignored the demand for a cessation of hostilities, and the declaration that the war was a failure. * * * From the hour of the Chicago Convention the whole course of events steadily strengthened the canvass for Mr. Lincoln. The turn of the political tide came with sudden and overpowering force. * * * Within two days from the hour when the Chicago delegates separated with the demand for a practical surrender to the rebellion, President Lincoln was able to issue a proclamation for thanksgiving in all the churches for the great Union triumphs, and this was followed by national salutes from every navy yard and arsenal, and from all military headquarters. The political effect of the victories was instantaneous and overwhelming. As Secretary Seward expressed it in a public speech, "Sherman and Farragut have knocked the planks out of the Chicago platform." The tide of victory swept on. * * * The succession of matchless triumphs was the theme of every journal and of every orator, and the North was aflame with the enthusiasm it kindled. In the light of the answer flashed back from a score of battlefields, the Chicago declaration that the war was a failure was not only seen to be unpatriotic and mischievous, but was made contemptible by universal ridicule and obloquy.

Mr. Blaine's volume places him in the ranks of letters in a position corresponding to the distinguished honors to which he has attained in statemanship. It writes him down as a faithful historian, one capable of rising superior to partisanship, and of viewing a political period as a whole, without being affected by the strabismus that would certainly afflict the mere politician, bound to details, party and passing issues.

The first volume begins with a concise and rapid review of the compromises between the North and the South embodied in the Constitution, and from that to the close of the first chapter is given a clear but brief history of the geographic, sentimental and political causes that led to the origin of the Abolition party. We are next brought to consider the contest over the acquisition of Texas, and the issues between the Whig and Democratic parties up to Clay's candidacy in 1844. Through the succeeding chapters we are led along with the events distinguishing the struggle between the free labor and slave doctrines, the efforts of the South to secure control of the Government, the war with Mexico, the treaty of 1846, the Oregon question, the issues of the Presidential contest of 1848, and to consider the character and services of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, the advent of Douglas, his policy for the repeal of the restriction of the Missouri compromise, the development of the American party, the growth of the pro-slavery party in the South and the anti-slavery sentiment at the North, the development of disunion tendencies, the campaign of 1856, the Dred Scott decision, the Kansas struggle, the sectional division in the Democratic party, the meeting of the giants, Douglas and Lincoln; the excited condition of the South, and its imperious demands, the sudden prominence of the Republican party, the split in the Democracy, and the election of Lincoln. From this last point, the work becomes more detailed, and we move at slower pace through the vast array of political events of momentous consequence that crowded the way from 1860 up to the fall of the Rebellion. In the meanwhile there are presented graphic sketches of the leading men of all this period, and a consideration of all the great measures that determined the home and foreign policy of the Government, with clear, incisive criticism of them, and which criticism, more than aught else in the work, will tend to give it permanent place and character among the great political commentaries of the world. Those who have had their attention especially called to Mr. Blaine, now that he is a party standard-bearer, on account of the claim made that he represents in an eminent degree the demand for a more positive American policy in our relations with foreign powers, will find in the last few chapters of this volume ample food for the satisfaction of their curiosity as to his position. They will also be found to reveal the cause very largely for the English distaste of the book. Mr. Blaine has not hesitated to use plain, severe and even harsh language concerning "England's malignant neutrality" during the war of the Rebellion. He has spoken the sentiment of the country in no ambiguous terms on this matter when he denounces the acts of the British Government as having given most valuable aid to the South, and as having been directly instrumental in defeating military operations in the United States. "The naked statement of England's position is its worst condemnation," he exclaims. "Her course, while ingeniously avoiding public responsibility, gave unceasing help to the Confederacy." He adds, after a like condemnation of the course of France in Mexico, these words:

The truth is that the so-called neutral policy of foreign Powers was the vicious application of absolete analogies to the conditions of modern life. Because the doctrine of belligerent recognition had in its origin referred to nations of well established, independent existence, the doctrine was now pushed forward to the extent of giving ocean belligerency to an insurgent which had in reality no maritime power whatever. * * * By the new construction, power was to be given to a belligerent to supplement its territory by the annexation of foreign ports, to transfer the entire administration of its naval service to foreign soil, and to create and equip a navy which issued from foreign waters, ready not for a dangerous journey to their own ports of delivery, but for the immediate demonstration of hostile purpose. No such absurd system can be found in the principles or precedents of international law; no such system would be permitted by the great Powers of Europe if to-morrow they should engage in war. The principle of this policy was essentially mercenary. It professed no moral sense. * * * It was the cynical recognition of the truth of the old proverb, that "it is an ill wind which blows good to no one." It was the same principle upon which England declares with audacious selfishness that she cannot sacrifice that portion of her Indian revenue which comes from the opium trade, or the capital which is invested in its growth and manufacture, and that China must therefore take the poison which diseases and degrades her population.

We conclude this generalization of the character and scope of the work of Mr. Blaine with some sentences from his pages upon the character of Lincoln, as indicating his method of analyzing men:

Mr. Lincoln united firmness and gentleness in a singular degree. He rarely spoke a harsh word. Ready to hear argument, and always open to conviction, he adhered tenaciously to the conclusions which he had finally reached. Altogether modest, he had confidence in himself, trusted to the reasoning of his own mind, believed in the correctness of his own judgment. Many of the popular conceptions concerning him are erroneous. No man was farther than he from the easy, familiar, jocose character in which he is often painted. * * * The long list of vulgar, salacious stories attributed to him, were retailed only by those who never enjoyed the privilege of exchanging a word with him. His life was altogether a serious one—inspired by the noblest spirit, devoted to the highest aims. Humor was but an incident with him, a practical relief to the melancholy which tinged all his years. He presented an extraordinary combination of mental and moral qualities. As a statesman, he had the loftiest ideal, and it fell to his lot to inaugurate measures which changed the fate of millions of living men, of tens of millions yet to be born. As a manager of political issues, and master of the art of presenting them, he has had no rival in this country, unless one be found in Jefferson. The complete discomfiture of his most formidable assailants in 1863, especially of those who sought to prejudice him before the people on account of the arrest of Vallandigham, cannot easily be paralleled for shrewdness of treatment and for keen appreciation of the reactionary influences which are certain to control public opinion. * * There never was the slightest lack of candor or fairness in his methods. He sought to control men through their reason and their conscience. The only art he employed was that of presenting his views so convincingly as to force conviction on the minds of his hearers and his readers. The executive talent of Mr. Lincoln was remarkable. He was emphatically the head of his own administration, ultimate judge of all points on all occasions where questions of weight were to be decided.

Chewing the Cud.

Every child living in the country has stood and watched the curious operation, and wondered what the lump was which he saw come up in the cow's throat, and then go down again after she had chewed it for a certain length of time. And perhaps he may have seen the anxiety and turmoil produced on a farm by the report that some one of the cows had "lost her cud," and as the result of this excitement he may have seen the absurd attempt to "make a new cud," in the hope that the cow would by such means be restored to good condition. There is in the minds of a large proportion of readers of the *Scientific American* (which proportion simply means the community) so little correct understanding of the true nature of "chewing the cud," that a few words concerning it may not be amiss.

A very large tribe of animals, of which sheep and cows are the only familiar examples, are called in works of natural history *Ruminantia* because they all *ruminate*, they chew the cud. They do so because their peculiar organs of digestion require it; they can get their nourishment in no other way. They have, it is said in the books, four stomachs, but the statement is not strictly correct, for the entire digestion is done in a single one, that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for preparatory work. When this unchewed food is swallowed it passes directly into the first stomach, to use the common term; but the drink which the animal takes goes straight past the entrance of the first into the second. These two serve only to soak or soften the coarse food. When the first has done what it can, the food passes out of it into the second, and then the cow or sheep is ready to "chew the cud."

The second stomach while busily at work in soaking the food, keeps it in motion, and gradually rolls it up into masses, so that in the small upper part there is formed an oblong solid lump of the size that we recognize as the "cud." This the animal throws into the mouth, and chews with evidently as much satisfaction as the same act of mastication gives us when we put the most delicate morsel between our teeth. When it is sufficiently chewed, the mass is swallowed, and its place is taken by another which has been rolled up in the meantime. But the "cud" thus masticated does not return to the second stomach, from which it had come. It passes smoothly into the third, a place for additional lubrication, and then into the fourth, where the true digestion begins and ends.

This is, in brief, the whole story, and we see how naturally the chewing comes in; it is the same as in our own case, only that it is at a different stage of the food's progress. And we also see what "losing the cud" really is. The cow or sheep is suffering from indigestion; the "second stomach" has failed to roll up the little masses suitable for chewing, and there is nothing which the poor beast can bring up. Of course, therefore, the one thing required is to *restore the tone and power of the stomach*; not to burden it with "articial cud," which would only increase the difficulty, instead of relieving it.—[Scientific American.

Poisonous Sleep Producers.

Sleeplessness, says the *Lancet*, is always wakefulness in one or more of its multitudinous forms, and the recourse to narcotic poisons for its relief is utterly unscientific and deplorable. It is as clumsy in theory—in so far as it can be said to have a theory—as knocking a man down because he needs rest. What is it that prevents the natural and physical rest of the body at rythmical periods? The brain is as truly a part of the body as the stomach, and it is as much a fault of the organs of the mind to prevent sleep by mental worry or wakefulness as it is a fault of the stomach to render sleep impossible by bad digestion. No intelligent practitioner dreams of narcotizing the nerves of the gastric organs to promote sleep. Why, in the name of common sense, continues the *Lancet*, should any medical man for an instant think it legitimate to narcotize the brain because it exhibits some disturbing irregularity in its functions?

Sleep is not a special prerogative of the brain. Every organ sleeps, and general sleep is the aggregate of many sleeps. It is time to protest against this clumsy procedure. If we do so warmly, it is because we feel that the mistake is of common making. It is so much easier to write a prescription or make up a bottle of medicine or a box of pills with one of the rank poisons that mimic sleep, and as they do so deprave cerebral and nerve tissue, than it would be to search out the real and active cause of wakefulness.

There are more than a score and a half of known causes or forms of sleeplessness, each one requiring direct and specific treatment, and yet, as by common consent, the profession sanctions the abuse of such drugs as chloral and bromide as "poisoned sleep" producers. No medical man is justified in undertaking the treatment of his maladies. It is impossible that he should so far step out of himself as to be able to form a reasonable judgment of his case objectively; and no practitioner has the justification of science for the recourse to narcotics as remedies for sleeplessness, except when an additional pain is the accidental disturber of a sleep function, or a habit of wakefulness may be broken by an occasional dose of the stupefier.

FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—New daily newspapers were established in the United States last year at the rate of one new newspaper every three days. The increase of 348 daily newspapers carried the total of the United States and Territories up to 1,178. During the same period the number of periodicals of all sorts—daily, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly and quarterly—grew from 11,186 to 12,661. About five-sevenths of all the periodicals published in the country are weekly papers. The number of monthlies exceeds the number of dailies by nearly 300. The number of periodicals of all sorts published in New York city is not less than 625; Chicago is next, with 240; Philadelphia third, with 230, and Boston fourth, with 179.—[Paper World.

The total electoral vote this year will be 401. The successful candidate must have 201 votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST BAKING POWDER.

INTERESTING TESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders:	Strength: Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (absolutely pure)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight ¾ oz.)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's"	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis'" Condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"Pearl"	93.2
"C. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (contains alum)	78.17*
"Hecker's"	92.5
"Gillett's"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

* In his report the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid Powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

SAMUEL JELLY,

No. 422 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

THE BEST WORK FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

Manufacturing & Repairing a Specialty.

d8-3plm

KLUNE & FLOBERG,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. ja7-3ptf

J. G. DAVIS,

No. 411 K STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, SACRAMENTO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PARLOR, BED AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE and CARPETS. Latest Patterns in Linoleum and Oil Cloths. Also, a Large Assortment of Curtain Shades, Cornices, Etc. I would request the public to call and examine my large stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Country Orders Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

je2-3ptf

C. A. SAWTELLE,

Nos. 708 and 710 J STREET, Sole Agent for the

HEKTOGRAPH COPYING PAD.

NEW GOODS! STYLISH GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

JUST IN STOCK,

Five Car-loads of Assorted Furniture!

RIGHT FROM THE FACTORY.

I can quote the Lowest Price on every line. Get my prices, and compare them with any other House before you buy. Come to my store, and you will find goods and prices that will astonish you

JOHN BREUNER,

Nos. 604, 606 and 608 K STREET,.....[n9-3ptf].....SACRAMENTO

1884. MISSION ROCK 1884.

Grain Dock and Warehouses,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Regular Warehouse for San Francisco Produce Exchange and Call Board.

Storage Capacity for 75,000 Tons of Grain

THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, President. W. C. GIBBS, Secretary. CHAS. H. SINCLAIR, Superintendent. Members San Francisco Produce Exchange and Call Board.

OFFICE, 318 CALIFORNIA STREET, ROOM 2.—MONEY ADVANCED AT LOWEST RATES on GRAIN in Warehouse. Interest payable at end of loan. Season Storage, ending JUNE 1, 1885, $1 per ton.

On all WHEAT Shipped to MISSION ROCK BY BARGES, Freight Rates Guaranteed the same as to Port Costa. All applications for storage or other business, addressed to

jy1-3p3m&je21-wtf CHAS. H. SINCLAIR, Superintendent

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

HARDWARE!

BLACKSMITHS'

—AND—

MACHINISTS'

TOOLS and SUPPLIES

A FULL LINE OF

Sporting Goods

SHOTGUNS, RIFLES,

Fishing Tackle,

ETC., ETC.

Sacramento.........and.........San Francisco.

ja1-tf

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

"The Crandall Type Writer"

Is, without doubt, the cheapest and best in use. Call and see it at my store,

No. 923 Second street.........Sacramento.

Circulars sent to any address.

G. B. CORWIN.

GENERAL AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST.

je24-4ply

CANDY FACTORY.

MRS. E. M. WIEDMANN, NOS. 418 J STREET and 419 K street (Metropolitan Theater Building), manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of candies and nuts.

m12-3plm

FOR SALE!

AT A SACRIFICE.

On Account of Removal from the city,

THAT SPLENDID PROPERTY KNOWN AS

Perry's Seminary,

—SITUATE ON—

I street, between Tenth and Eleventh,

IN SACRAMENTO.

Lot, 135x160 feet, and Substantial Three-story and Basement Brick Building, suitable for School-house or Manufacturing Establishment.

Will be sold at a GREAT BARGAIN, if disposed of within the next thirty days.

APPLY TO

W. P. COLEMAN,

NO. 325 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

—FOR—

$10,000!

You can buy property, in first-class condition, renting for $110 per month.

$8,000

Will buy Brick Property on I street, renting for $83 per month.

We offer that Full Lot on the Northwest Corner of Tenth and D streets, with a Good Two-story Frame Dwelling, for $2,000. (A look at this property will satisfy you that it is a bargain.)

We have a Full Block of Land, very high, with a large number of fine shade trees, between K, L, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Price, $2,100.

A. LEONARD & SON,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

1012 Fourth street,.........Sacramento.

m17-3plm

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..................AUGUST 16, 1884

WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, August 15, 1884.

Place observation.	Barom. Hight ...	Barom. Change in 8 hours	Ther. Exposed..	Ther. Change in 48 hour	Direction wind and velocity...	Rain 24 hours.	Weather.........
Tatoosh....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....
Olympia...	29.97	—.07	66	0	N.	.....	Clear
Portland..	29.93	—.07	65	+1	N. W.	.....	Clear
Ft Canby..	29.95	—.05	58	—2	N. E.	.....	Clear
Roseburg.	29.90	—.04	68	—2	N. W.	.....	Clear
Mendocn	29.91	—.01	57	0	N. 23	.....	Cloudy
Red Bluff.	29.95	—.97	82	—6	S.	.....	Clear
Sacrmnto..	29.82	—.01	69	—7	S. 6	.....	Clear
S. Fran.....	29.90	—.01	56	—2	W. 20	.....	Fair
L. Angels.	29.87	—.02	71	+5	W.	.....	Clear
S. Diego...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Minstrels, Matinee and Evening.
Metropolitan Theater—"The Devil's Auction," August 19th and 20th.
Lost—A Purse Containing Money.
Wanted—$5,000. Good Security.
Wanted—Lady Salesman at Mechanics' Store.
Cleveland and Hendricks Fire Brigade.
Schiller Lodge—Sunday Afternoon.
Where is Elizabeth Clark?
Wanted—Active Young Man at Red House.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store—Fall Stock.
J. H. Reed & Co.—Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Pillow Sham-holders—For Sale.
A Piano—Bombshell.
For Sale—French and Spanish Merino Rams.
Use Parker's Tonic.
Use Parker's Hair Balsam.
Wanted—Democrats and others.
Wanted—Republicans and others.
T. Quinn & Sons, Carriage Painters.
Mechanics' Building and Loan Association.
H. Buckow—Fancy Goods.
Wanted—At Houston's Employment Office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LOOK AFTER YOUR BALCONIES.—On the 8th of next month the State Fair opens in this city, and from present appearances and the splendid attractions offered, it bids fair to far exceed any previous exhibition ever held in the State. On the second day of the Fair—Admission Day—the Native Sons of the State will have a grand parade through the principal streets. On that occasion the balconies, all along J and K street, from Front to Tenth, will be crowded with men, women and children, in order to get a better view of the procession. That the balconies are, in four cases out of five, old and decayed, and that there have been several accidents caused thereby during the past three years, is sufficient reason for the urging of property-owners to look after their property and put the same in proper repair. Within the past year two balconies have fallen on J street, and in both instances the weight that caused their giving way was two girls. Luckily in each case no one was hurt, because no one happened to be on the sidewalk beneath. Let such an accident occur on Admission Day, where elbow room on the sidewalk will be at a premium, and the result cannot be otherwise than serious. Two gentlemen, yesterday, in a walk on the two principal streets, counted no less than fourteen balconies that are nothing more nor less than death traps. One, apparently the most dangerous of all, is on the southwest corner of Eighth and J streets. The balcony extends on both streets, has an outside stairway, admitting in procession times everybody, and capable of holding, if properly anchored, 300 persons. In its present condition it would not hold fifteen—perhaps not half so many. It has pulled out at the corner entirely from the building. The corner projecting into the street is at least a foot out of line. Some on K street, and others on Fourth street, are equally as bad.

THE BOSS HUNTING PARTY.—A camping party, consisting of five well-known citizens, piloted by a well-known member of Company G, left this city some ten days ago for Silver lake. After five days out they took a blind trail, one that had been made by shakemakers, and following it for several miles, got lost in a timbered canyon between two forks of the South Fork of the American. Their provisions gave out, their keg of snake antidote got its head stove in, and the hunters were left in a condition second only to the Greely party. They wanted something to eat, and thirsted greatly, notwithstanding springs of cold clear water trickled down every ravine. They had plenty of guns, but unfortunately had lost their powder. Lots of fishing tackle, but no bait. After wandering in the hills for three days, they came across an Indian wikiup, where they were kindly taken care of by the hombre and his squaw, and after sufficient recuperation were piloted to the old Carson road, and in a few hours reached a wayside inn, where all their wants were supplied, and if the barrel holds out they will stay there all summer. The last courier says the result of their prowess so far has been two rattlesnakes and a skunk, all killed with clubs in self-defense.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday Mrs. Larcener was convicted of having been drunk, and was fined $10, or ten days......John Johnson and John Crawford, for like offenses, got off with $5 each...... Charles Clark, arrested for having been drunk, was discharged......The case of Matt Hauser, for keeping a disorderly house, was, on motion of the prosecution, dismissed on payment of costs......Ed Rand, Jim Sullivan and Jim Emery were adjudged guilty of being common drunkards, and sent up for 90 days.....The cases of Tim Costella and A. Paquin, charged with battery, were continued until the 18th...... Wm. Grimes was found guilty of vagrancy, and sentenced to 90 days in the county jail ......Billy Hogan's case of petit larceny went over until this morning......Mollie Clark, charged with exhibiting, forfeited her deposit......The cases of Joe Hogan, Ah Hing, Fred Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, for disturbing the peace, were continued until this morning......John Doe, a drunk, forfeited his deposit .....The cases of A. & A. Heilbron and Emmet Hageman, for misdemeanor, went over until the 29th inst.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Mary Touhey, who was convicted in the Police Court on the 12th instant of disturbing the peace, and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail, came up before Judge Armstrong in Department One of the Superior Court yesterday afternoon on habeas corpus. She was represented by Henry Starr and Will. A. Gett, while Henry L. Buckley appeared for the people. The petitioner's counsel claimed that the entry in the Police Court minute book did not amount to a judgment, being incomplete and in a rough state (the Clerk of the Court not having had time to enter the proceedings in the record book before the writ of habeas corpus was applied for). The case was argued, submitted and taken under advisement until this morning.

MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.—A. J. Stevens, General Master Mechanic of the C. P. R. R., sends the RECORD-UNION the following: "In your issue of to-day I notice in the local telegrams a dispatch from Livermore, stating that 'Guy Leon Terry, claiming to be a nephew of A. J. Stevens, General Master Mechanic of the Central Pacific Railroad—also, that he was at one time an engineer upon the road—was dragged to death by a horse.' Will you be so kind as to correct the statement, in so far as his relationship to myself is concerned. I have never had a relative by the name of Terry; neither do I remember that we have ever had an engineer in our employ by the name of Guy Leon Terry."

RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION.—A grocer being asked yesterday concerning the society recently mentioned as being formed to protect his class of dealers against bad paying purchasers, replied: "The society for the protection of the retail grocers against confirmed 'frauds and beats' has already adopted a constitution and by-laws and by next Monday night they expect to organize permanently. The beats' avocation will then be lost, and they will be compelled to seek new pastures."

NEW CITIZENS.—In Department One of the Superior Court yesterday Judge Armstrong admitted the following new citizens: James Dunphy, a native of Ireland, on the testimony of John O'Connell and Michael Foley; Manuel Silva, a native of Portugal, on the testimony of G. L. Da Roza and M. Simmons; Martin James Coyne, a native of Ireland, on the testimony of Martin Madden and Peter Flaherty.

DESIRABLE SUMMER CLOTHING!—Fine silk mohair coat and vest, $5 (former price, $8 50); light alpaca coat, reduced from $3 50 to $2; gents' linen coats, reduced from $1 to 40 cents. Red House. *

A FIELD DAY FOR DRESS GOODS!—One hundred pieces worsted dress suitings to be closed out at 12½ cents per yard (a reduction of 50 per cent. from regular value). Red House. *

CHINA SLOUGH.

Conference of Engineers and Trustees Concerning Its Abatement.

The Board of City Trustees met yesterday morning, all the members present. By invitation there were also present J. R. Wilkenson, Resident Engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and L. F. Bassett, City Engineer.

Mayor Brown, in brief remarks, related what had been done by the city for the improvement of Sutter Lake. He also gave his views relative to the great injury liable to ensue if the slough was allowed to remain in its present stagnated condition, with no hope of its getting better and every assurance of its getting worse, and in a short time becoming a plague spot.

The City Engineer gave his surveys relative to the lake and river and the connecting pipe, which were the same as heretofore published.

Mr. Wilkenson said he had inspected the slough, and one sniff of the air hovering over its green bosom was enough to give a man maleria. He approved the action of the Trustees, and most heartily agreed with the sentiments expressed by the Board of Health and Citizens' Committee. Sacramento had a good name home and abroad for healthfulness, she ranked amongst the first cities in the Union in that respect, but here is something that must be taken care of or all her fine reputation would go for aught. There is no man with the slightest perception, who once views that putrid lake but what will say, "blot it out, and that instantly." If you had a case of small-pox in your city it would be immediately removed to the pest-house, but the disease-breeder is allowed to remain year after year. He thought the safest, best and most efficient way was to fill the slough up with sand. He said he could get a dredger here from San Francisco that would fill the slough with sand in three or four months at a cost of only fifteen cents per cubic yard. The dredge would carry thirty-five per cent. of water, but the pipe now being laid would carry that off. The entire cost of the filling of the slough would not exceed $65,000, and the lots afterwards would be worth twice that amount. The Trustees think very favorably of his suggestion, and asked him to see what arrangements could be made with one of the San Francisco dredgers. Upon examination in the afternoon it was ascertained that no bar had formed this year on this side of the river below the bridge, and in case the slough is filled as proposed the sand will have to be taken from the railroad company's land above the bridge.

Military Notes—Competitive Drills.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Artillery, held August 8th, it was decided that all of the city companies should compete for the prizes offered by the Native Sons of the Golden West, the drill to take place September 9th. The officers of the regiment were empowered by the Native Sons to decide what movements were to be executed, and the number of men that each company should drill with. Acting upon the authority given, the officers decided that the manual of arms, and school of the company complete—including platoon movements—should be the test, and that each company should drill with twenty-four men and two guides and three commissioned officers. Companies from abroad who wish to compete must conform to these rules. Judges will be appointed by the Native Sons, who will prescribe all the movements in the school of the company's manual of arms they desire each company to execute. There is a separate prize for cadet companies. All of the city companies are making preparations to drill nightly, and the result will be of the greatest benefit to each, and will have a tendency to make every member of each company take more interest in the drills for some time to come. The annual encampments having been brought to a close by the authorities, something needs to be done by the respective companies to keep alive the interest in the organizations to which they belong, and which they love, notwithstanding the fact that they receive but slight encouragement. The officers of each company are being looked after more closely lately, and there seems to be a determination to oust all who do not live up to the letter and spirit of the law, and to fill their places with men who will attend to their duty. There seems to have been good work towards attaining this result, done by the Court-martial now in session. The report of the cases tried has not yet been announced. They will be published to all National Guardsmen.

Quartermaster Rivett has gone into the recruiting business, we understand, and, as he is an ex-member of Company G, we presume that company will get the benefit of his labors.

Adjutant Neary has been off on a vacation for a few weeks, and is expected back in a few days.

The regiment has decided to parade with the Native Sons September 9th, and the annual shoot will take place some other day, by order of the Governor.

There was an interesting drill of all the non-commissioned officers last evening, and it would be beneficial if these drills could be had once a month. If the companies are not too busy drilling for September 9th there will be a street drill next Thursday evening, firing by companies while advancing in column through the streets. Each company will be divided into platoons, so that the company can break to the right and left, after firing, and take its place in the rear, etc.

The following changes have taken place since last order: Lieutenants Weinstock, Carroll and Wiseman have qualified and taken their positions in their respective companies. There is a rumor of a change of commanders in Company E, as Captain Eisenmenger talks of retiring. The Examining Board for non-commissioned officers have not yet organized. They should get to work and examine the new appointees. There is likely to be a change in the officers of the Cadet company if it is not recruited up to the full number by September 1st. Sergeant J. A. Davis, of Company G, is reduced to the ranks at his own request. The following members are honorably discharged for reasons here stated: Corporal C. F. Kunz, Company G, enlisted July 9, 1881, term expired; Corporal Wm. Murry, Company G, enlisted January 22, 1883, removal; Private A. D. Austin, Company G, enlisted November 5, 1883, removal; Private O. S. Flint, Company G, enlisted August 7, 1882, removal; Private N. Gantz, Company G, enlisted July 9, 1883, removal; Private W. Hubble, Company G, enlisted December 24, 1883, removal; Private F. Kaiser, Company G, enlisted October 24, 1883.

The Powellson Case.

The San Francisco *Examiner* of yesterday had the following report of the trial at that place of James Powellson, well known in Sacramento, where also the complaining witness has many acquaintances:

Pretty Lillie Nichols, now pining in captivity as an inmate of the Magdalene Asylum, appeared yesterday in her limited finery before Judge Toohy, as complainant against James Powellson on trial before a jury for feloniously taking her away, on or about the 7th of last month, from the custody of her guardians for the purpose of prostitution. Lillie, figuratively speaking, toed the mark on the stand and testified in direct and explicit terms. She bore out in every detail her written statement made after the lover's arrest for vagrancy, which she had repudiated on the preliminary examination. She accused Powellson of having tempted her from grace by inviting her to the theater one evening, and then taking her to the Sutter-street House for the night. For her unexplained absence she was dismissed on the following day from the private dwelling on Turk street where she was stopping. Soon thereafter she received a letter from her guardians in Sacramento, who had been made cognizant of her night's escapade. They threw her upon the charity of the world, and gave her license to do as she pleased, as they would no longer contribute to her support. She then gave herself up to Powellson. She admitted that she had been sent once before to the Magdalene Asylum by her guardians to break a notorious alliance and correspondence with a young man named Sullivan. She went so far even as to accuse her step-father of having had carnal knowledge of her, and admitted that her first testimony given in the Police Court was false.

A number of police officers testified to the reputation of the house at No. 20 Mason street and to the lewd actions of the seduced maidens. Officer William Burke refused to give the names of the persons with whom he had discussed the reputation of the house. Judge Toohy threatened to commit him for contempt, and the witness answered that he did not care and would be willing to stick in the County Jail. The Court, after several warnings, fined him $100 and committed him to five days' imprisonment. The attorney for the defense was also several times taken to task and threatened with punishment for his insulting remarks.

John W. Leftwich, a Sacramento photographer, the adopted father of the girl, was subjected to a rigorous examination, in the course of which it was endeavored by the prosecution to force him to acknowledge her paternity. He denied it, and also repudiated the charge made by her against him. He knew little of her antecedents, gave her a bad character for integrity and veracity, but declined to answer concerning her chastity. This issue was ruled out as irrelevant in the case, the prosecution being under a different statute than the one on which Powellson was originally arrested, and not involving the previous character of the complainant. Leftwich admitted the marriage to his present wife sixteen years ago at a sulphur spring in Tennessee, after an acquaintance of ten days, but repudiated the assertion that Lillie Nichols was born of her previous to marriage. After adjournment of the trial, which is to be resumed to-day, officer Burke made an apologetic explanation and was purged of contempt.

Stop the Biggest Holes First.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Now that the city is to be cleaned up, is it fair and just to gather up all the offal and rubbish in Smith's back yard and haul it a few blocks and dump it into Jones' front yard? This is being done every day, in this way: The street-cleaners gather the rubbish on the main streets, and haul it out across the R street levee, and dump it into a pond between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. Every city has its front door, back door and side doors, and that south of the R street levee is the front door of Sacramento, as everybody knows. All the stench arising from the pond of stagnant water between Eleventh and Twelfth streets and the pile of rubbish that is being dumped into the pond between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets is carried by the southeast winds over the city, until it meets with or overtakes the foul air from China slough, and keeps the whole city under a cloud of foul air, which impairs the health of all. It would not be acting with good judgment, or common sense even, if we were sailing in a leaky vessel, to commence at the bow and work aft, until we had stopped all the leaks, for there might be some big holes amidship that would sink the vessel before the smaller ones had been reached. So it is with the cleaning of this city. Let the largest holes be stopped first, and then commence at the head, and give the old hulk a thorough going over. Again, would it not be a good move to ascertain which districts or wards need cleaning first? This can be very easily ascertained by consulting the physicians. They can, if they will, tell where the greatest danger lies. Another main source of the unhealthiness of the greater portion of the city is the rank growth of weeds, not only in vacant lots, such as one on the corner of Eleventh and N streets, which is a fair sample of many others, but the weeds and other rubbish that have accumulated in the streets. Of course the streets ought to be attended to by the Street Commissioner. Let the good work go on until the whole city has been overhauled. She needs it; and, when the work has been done, let our City Fathers go to work and enact laws by which the people will be compelled to keep the city clean. OBSERVER.

Sacramento, August 12, 1884.

Astronomical Suggestions.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The late wonderful discovery made by using dark glass has fairly exploded the long-standing theory that the moon is not inhabited, and that it is only a desert waste without water, and has set the scientific world all agog, and once more the theory advanced some years ago—that the sun, the source of light and heat, was inhabited—is attracting attention. It is rather an absurd idea to believe that of all the countless myriads of worlds in existence this is the only one on which life exists. The French savant gives not only one but two atmospheres to the sun, and says that the outer one is the true source of light and heat, and not the body of the sun itself; that the inner one is of great depth, this being necessary in order to protect the body of the sun from the immense heat that it would otherwise be subject to, owing to the close proximity of its fiery envelope. This outer envelope is often torn and rent by storms and various other causes, and in one of these storms and through the torn atmosphere the dark body of the sun was seen not only by himself but by others in various parts of the world. He estimates the inner atmosphere to be at least 5,000 miles thick, and that there is a space of at least 50,000 miles between the inner and outer one. Should this be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, then the sun must be a world without night, a globe on which summer reigns eternal. F. MAITLAND.

RATHER SINGULAR.—Last Tuesday a man named Michael or Patrick Ryan, who had been working for Mr. O'Toole, near Freeport, but quit work that day, rode up from that place as far as the Sutterville Brewery with Mr. Thielen, proprietor of the establishment. He had been drinking considerably at Freeport, and took a glass of beer at the brewery. Mr. Thielen asked him to have supper, but, on his declining, gave him a lunch of crackers and cheese, which, however, Ryan wrapped up in a paper for use next day, saying he was not hungry then. At the hour of closing, Mr. Thielen suggested that, as it was dark, he might sleep in the grain-house, and gave him some cushions to sleep upon—he had a blanket and quilt with him. About half-past 10 he informed Mr. Thielen it was so hot he could not sleep, and he thought he would walk to town, as he had an engagement to meet a man there early next day, and would stop at the William Tell House when he arrived. He accordingly took his departure with his baggage, consisting of a new suit of clothes tied up in a paper, a new hat, a grain sack half filled with various traps, and his blankets. Next day Mr. Thielen's children saw a man's clothing lying by the bank of a slough, 150 or 200 feet from the road. They told their mother, but Mr. Thielen did not hear of it until Thursday, when he and others examined the clothing and found it to be the suit of clothes Ryan had been wearing, together with his blankets, old hat and sack and the lunch. The new clothes had disappeared, and nothing could be seen of the paper in which they were wrapped, nor the cord with which the package was tied. Mr. Thielen came to town and inquired for Ryan, but he had not been at the Wm. Tell House, and no one had seen him. The police were then informed of the matter. It may be that Ryan made up his mind to abandon his old clothes, but he crossed a high fence and went a long way from the road on a dark night to do so; and it is scarcely probable that he would leave his blankets and sack of small articles behind. He may have met with foul play, or have fallen into the slough after dressing himself in the new garments.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company opened at the Metropolitan Theater last evening. It is a well-known minstrel troupe, but has abandoned the usual "first part," and gives instead a burlesque dramatic and musical piece without rhyme or reason to it. It is not up to the capacity of the company, and its wit is dragged in by the ears. Its absurdities create laughter, and its odd situations considerable mirth, but not that hearty merriment there was reason to expect. In the second part, however, the company came out strongly, and in a mixed programme pleased the audience, and sent it away in a happy frame. In this part, "The College Boys," Leon's "Gay Dudette," "The Ballet," "The Musical Students," the burlesque on the national game of base ball, and the shadow ballet, were especially good numbers. These were compensation for attendance, and lifted the entertainment to an enjoyable level. Leon is admittedly the best female impersonator on the stage, and has a special talent for burlesque and mimicry. Cushman is a well-known minstrel performer, and possesses comedy quality. The company is a very active one, and vivacity and minstrel music versatility are prominent characteristics. This afternoon a matinee at matinee prices, this evening a third performance, and a special and final entertainment to-morrow night.

INCORPORATED.—The Lakeport Agricultural Park Association has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, for the purpose of establishing a park for driving purposes, and the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical products, and live stock. Directors—R. K. Nichols, W. P. Clendenin, L. G. Simmons, John R. Cook and H. C. Boggs. Capital stock, $4,000, divided into forty shares.

STILL AHEAD.—In his line he leads, never follows. He always sells the best at the most reasonable prices. Call, examine his meats and prices, and you will trade nowhere else. Meats kept on ice, always cool and fresh, at Conrad Schepp's, corner Twelfth and E streets. *

TO MAKE room for our Fall goods, we have made reductions in all departments. Customers can find more desirable values at this time than at any previous sale. Red House. *

DECISIONS OF INTEREST,

Rendered Recently by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of the People vs. Greenlaw, originally commenced by the late D. E. Callahan to test the legality of the election of the present Treasurer of Sacramento county and other county officers, that the judgment of the Superior Court in favor of the defendant should be affirmed, on the authority of Staude vs. Election Commissioners.

In the case of the County of Los Angeles vs. the City of Los Angeles, the Supreme Court has decided a matter relative to fees, fines and forfeitures in Justices' Courts which is as important here as in Los Angeles. The Court holds that "if the fine or forfeiture was imposed or incurred without costs, or with costs which were not collected, it is the duty of the Justice to collect the costs out of the fines or forfeitures paid to him, and to report the amount of his fees to the City Treasurer and pay it in to the city treasury, as required by the statute of 1880, and pay over the residue into the county treasury, as required by Sections 1457 and 1570 of the Penal Code. But if the fine was imposed or the forfeiture incurred with costs, and the fine or forfeiture with costs were paid, then the entire fine or forfeiture is to be paid into the county treasury, and the fees of the Justice are to be paid into the city treasury." The Court also says that a city must refund to the county all money received by it through a mistake of its officers in the performance of their duties which should, under the law, have been paid into the county treasury.

The case of Walther vs. the The Mutual Life Insurance Company is one from Sacramento, but is of general interest. The decision is as follows: "This is an action on a policy of insurance on the life of plaintiff's husband. The policy contained the statement that 'the company does not insure against self-destruction in any form;' it also required proofs of death to be furnished, including statements from attending physicians, a householder and the undertaker. On the trial of the case, the plaintiff, after proving the fact of death, offered in evidence, for the sole purpose of showing compliance with the requirement of the policy, preliminary proof of the death of deceased which had been furnished to the company by the plaintiff, consisting of the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest held upon the body of deceased, a statement by the plaintiff, together with statements by attending physicians, the undertaker and a householder. It appeared from the evidence of the physician given before the Coroner, that the deceased died from the effects of prussic acid; the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the cause of his death was prussic acid administered by his own hand with suicidal intent. No evidence was offered contradicting the above. The Court below found that there was no evidence sufficient to show that the deceased committed suicide, and found that the allegations of the answer that he committed suicide were untrue. This finding was based evidently on the proposition that as the plaintiff offered the papers referred to solely for the purpose of showing that she had complied with the requirements of the policy as to preliminary proof, they would not be considered for any other purpose. This was error. When the papers were in evidence they were before the Court, and showed on their face that the deceased had committed suicide, and for the purposes of the trial they were *prima facie* evidence of that fact, and should have been so considered. (Insurance Company vs. Newton, 22 Wall., 32.) Doubtless the plaintiff would have been permitted to overcome, if she could, the presumption raised by the papers, by evidence that the death was from natural causes, but no proof as to the cause of death was offered save that above noted. Judgment and order reversed and cause remanded for a new trial."

In the case of Albert M. Johnson, who sued Sacramento county for work done as stenographer, which claim the Supervisors refused to allow, Department Two of the Supreme Court has given a decision in favor of Johnson, the order requiring the Supervisors to allow the claim being confirmed. The decision is as follows: "This was a proceeding by mandamus to compel the payment of a judgment which the petitioner had recovered against the county. The defense set up is that the payment of the judgment will result in incurring indebtedness and liability exceeding the income of the county for the then current fiscal year, and that the Board has no authority to provide for the payment of such excess from the revenues of the ensuing fiscal year. If such a defense had existed, the proper place to interpose it would have been in the action in which the judgment was rendered. For aught that appears, that defense may have been there interposed by answer, and the issue tried and decided adversely to the county. The order appealed from directed that the respondent be required to allow and pay the amount of the judgment. The order to allow is correct, but the Board of Supervisors does not pay demands. The Treasurer is to pay, and it may be that when the warrant shall be presented there will not be sufficient money in the proper fund for the year. The order is modified by striking out the words 'and pay,' and in all other respects it is affirmed."

BRIEF NOTES.

The Armory Hall Association will meet this evening.

The Sacramento river fell to 10 feet 1 inch yesterday.

Three carloads of immigrants arrived from the East this morning.

The Yolo County Hospital is reported to be overcrowded with patients.

The steamer Sonoma arrived from San Francisco yesterday with a barge-load of lumber.

The Cleveland and Hendricks Fire Brigade will meet at Howe's Hall, Masonic Temple, this evening.

Owing to the absence of the leader of the Hussar Band, there was no open-air concert at the Park last evening.

It looks as though contractor Touhey was going to have trouble with water in digging the canal from the slough to the river.

Lawrence Barrett and the theatrical company supporting him will pass through this morning from the East to San Francisco.

Sumner Post, G. A. R., in compliance with an invitation from the Native Sons, have decided to turn out in line on Admission Day.

The Yolo *Mail* says that a Woodland gentleman yesterday offered to bet that St. John would get two votes in Woodland. The bet was taken instantly.

Shares in the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, in lots of ten each, can be had on application to the Secretary, Charles B. Parsons, Third and J streets.

The chain-gang, under the direction of officers Garrett and Nelson, were yesterday engaged in moving debris from the line of the proposed canal from the slough to the river.

The first series of shares of the Union Building and Loan Association of this city will wind up next Wednesday evening. Every share will have paid in $116, and will draw out $200 29.

An advertisement in another column asks for information concerning Elizabeth Clark, who came to California in 1858 with her brother-in-law, Charles O'Neill, and resided in Sacramento.

These arrests were made yesterday: James McLaughlin, by officer Rider, for being a common drunkard; James Cousins, by officer Franks, for battery; M. J. Henley, by officer Ash, for embezzlement.

A citizen suggests that some one who has authority in the matter should see whether the rebuilding of the foundry at Front and N streets is being done in a manner that will insure a safe building. He asserts that it is not

"Rough borrowers" are making trouble for inebriated individuals. One was robbed of $15 on R street a few nights ago, and another of his pocket money night before last in the alley between K and L, Third and Fourth streets.

Sheriff McClellan, of Butte county, passed through the city yesterday, taking up to Oroville from San Quentin James Kiefer, who has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court for murder. It will be his fourth trial for the same offense.

Sheriff Huntley, of Auburn, telegraphed the Sacramento police yesterday that he thought he had recovered a brown mare stolen some weeks ago from Bryte's ranch, in Yolo county. Two men, suspected of being the thieves, are under arrest.

The water standing in the tanks of the old gas works, above the Pioneer Mill, having become stagnant and offensive, an effort was made to cut into them to let it out, but the brick were cemented so tightly that the cutting was a failure. Powder was used yesterday, and a hole soon made.

"Osman" and a party of friends went out to hunt doves last Sunday. While they were hunting they left their lunch on the ground in camp, and when they returned the hogs belonging on the ranch where they stopped devoured every bit of it, and also some of the birds they had killed.

John Moran, who had his leg broken on a barge at the levee Thursday evening, and was taken to the County Hospital, refuses to have the injured limb amputated, declaring that he will die first. The doctors have a little hope that his youth (20 years) and strong constitution may pull him through.

During the six months ending July 5th there were built in Woodland thirty frame buildings, costing $60,285; five brick buildings, costing $39,350; alterations and improvements, $8,715. There were built in Yolo county, outside the city, ten buildings, costing $26,282. Total value of improvements, $134,632. This does not include buildings or improvements costing less than $100. It is a very much more favorable showing than was made during the previous half year.

One night early this week some boys on the Riverside road found estray a valuable mare, especially esteemed for her gentleness as a driving animal. They tied cans, a horseshoe, etc., to her tail and turned her loose down the road. She soon became intensely frightened, and ran furiously, passing her owner's premises, and finally dashing against a gate at Frank Slack's, after which she again commenced running, but was soon stopped. She was found to be badly cut, and the next day was scarcely able to move.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.—"A Subscriber" sends a communication asking the date on which the war of the rebellion was commenced between the Northern and Southern States. The first overt action of war, or what was so considered, was the firing from Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, upon Fort Sumter, the latter being garrisoned with Federal troops under command of Major Anderson. The first gun was fired at daybreak—4:30 A. M.—on the 12th day of April, 1861. There had been innumerable acts of treason prior to that, such as seizing United States forts, Government buildings, etc., and the steamboat "Star of the West," sent with supplies to Major Anderson, was fired upon from Confederate batteries in Charleston Harbor and driven out to sea, as early as January 9th of that year. Had Mr. Lincoln then been in the Presidential chair, there is no doubt but that this, if not even some former act, would have been the signal for opening hostilities, but Mr. Buchanan "knew of no authority for enforcing the authority of the United States," as his position has been aptly put, and hence he contributed for some months, by his supineness, to the inauguration and growth of the rebellion. Historians give April 12, 1861, as the day on which the rebellion began.

THE PACIFIC COAST B. AND P. ASSOCIATION'S TROUBLE.—Chief Jackson came up from San Francisco last evening, where he had been engaged as a witness in the Powellson case, and left on the express train for Reno, armed with the necessary papers to bring back to Sacramento Dr. R. P. Tibbitts, one of the absconding organizers and managers of the Pacific Coast Building and Provident Association, who is supposed to be at Peavine. Yesterday H. W. Rivett swore to a complaint in the Police Court for the arrest of M. J. Henley, an ex-Director of the Association, on a charge of embezzlement, and he was arrested, but gave bail in the sum of $500. The offense with which he is charged is alleged to have been committed in retaining certain money paid to him by parties who were stockholders in the West Coast Association, at San Francisco, of which he was Secretary, and many of which stockholders he carried over to the Pacific Coast Association when the West Coast closed its business. Mr. Rivett claims that Henley owes him $203 50 for printing done for the West Coast organization. The matter appears to be somewhat mixed, Henley claiming that he did not take any money he was not entitled to, and it will probably have to be straightened out by Judge Henry.

ATTENUATED SNAKE.—Ed. May, son of local officer May, was yesterday enjoying himself with other youngsters on a sandbar on the Yolo side of the river, and had considerable sport picking up the little fish thrown upon the sand by the swell of a passing steamer. While so engaged he found a snake of very peculiar appearance, being about seven inches in length, but at its largest part not bigger than the head of a pin. It was perfect in form and lively. The boy attempted to save it alive in a can of water, but the water leaked out and his snakeship dried up like a snarl of thread. Mr. May intends to have it examined by some scientist who has a powerful magnifying glass to ascertain what variety of snake it is. After seeing it a person no longer wonders that people frequently swallow snakes while drinking from springs or streams, but is surprised that such cases are not heard of more frequently.

BARWICK'S REPORT.—The Signal Service report shows the temperature, wind and weather at 12 M. yesterday to have been: At Olympia, 66°, north and clear; Portland, 69°, northwest and clear; Fort Canby, 61°, west and clear; Roseburg, 71°, northwest and clear; Cape Mendocino, 58°, northwest and fair; Red Bluff, 88°, east and clear; Sacramento, 80°, southwest and clear; San Francisco, 63°, southwest and clear; Los Angeles, 87°, northwest and clear; Salt Lake, 90°, calm and fair; Cheyenne, 76°, west and cloudy; Denver, 82°, southwest and cloudy; North Platte, 74°, southeast and cloudy; Omaha, 79°, east and threatening, Yankton, 79°, south and cloudy.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—Captain August Windau, one of the pioneers of this city, died at 10 A. M. yesterday, aged 68 years. He was a native of Germany, and came to the United States at an early age. He was one of the founders of the Turner Hall Association in this city, for many years Captain of the Turner Rifle Corps, and always occupied a position in the front rank of every movement of the German citizens. He will be buried to-morrow by the Turn Verein Society and Verein Eintracht.

REWARD OFFERED.—Governor Stoneman has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who murdered P. W. Bras near the town of Anaheim, Los Angeles county, on the 26th of last July. At the same time he announced a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the masked parties who, some time since, murdered Charles L. Hemstreet in Princeton, Colusa county.

At an auction sale the other day a marine view was being knocked down at a handsome figure, when a bluff sailor, who happened to wander in, exclaimed earnestly: "My stars! if there ain't a vessel drifting on the rocks with a strong breeze blowing off shore!" The artist took his work home to rearrange the wind.

READ what a San Francisco lady says about Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron: "For two years I had been suffering from a serious nervous trouble, accompanied with pain and palpitation of the heart, impaired digestion, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and fearful spasms, which my family and friends thought would prove fatal. To alleviate my sufferings I took laudanum by the spoonful. Most of the time I was confined to my bed, and was rarely able to get about the house. My physicians (I had three) could find no remedy to relieve me. When my case seemed desperate my son brought me a bottle of Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron, which I reluctantly consented to try. I was at once benefited, and three bottles have given me a new lease of life and health. I am now able to walk anywhere, and have gained more than twenty pounds in weight. It gives me great pleasure to certify to the great relief this valuable remedy has given me, and I cordially recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Mrs. C. G. Austin, 8 Folsom avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. *

A BAZAR OF CHOICE IMPORTED GOODS.—Emil Buckow returned a short time ago from a visit to the Old World, accompanied by his brother. While in Europe they purchased a large stock of goods in the markets of Germany, France, Austria and Italy, consisting of laces, fancy goods, notions, water colors for artists, meerschaum goods, shotguns, etc. They have on exhibition a piece of Venetian lace, one meter and a quarter in length, which required one woman 222 days to make it. Their new store at 520 J street will be opened this morning. *

ELEGANT designs in French sateens, at 15 cents per yard (reduced from 25 cents); fine large figured Pacific lawns, 10 cents per yard, in our sale to-day. Red House. *

TO-DAY, we shall offer one case Normandy lawns, at 5 cents per yard (the regular value, 12½ cents). Red House. *

"BEHIND THE SCENE," Kerbs & Spiess celebrated New York cigar. G. W. Chesley agent.

10-4 BLEACHED sheeting, 22½ cents per yard; 9-4 bleached sheeting, 21 cents, to-day, at Red House. *

CLOAKS! Cloaks! Buy a cloak to-day at Red House. All from the great bankrupt stock. *

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

C. R. Brush, of Stockton, is in the city.

Miss Jessie Leonard is visiting friends in Ione.

Miss Jo Wilsey left yesterday for Soda Springs.

Fred. Werner, of Sutter Creek, is visiting the city.

Robert Hamilton, of Baker & Hamilton, is in town.

N. N. Denton returned yesterday from Monterey.

Mrs. J. H. Corbin went over to Woodland yesterday.

D. M. Reavis, of Chico, came down to the city yesterday.

Mrs. Zouri Hawks, of San Francisco, is visiting friends here.

General Jo Hamilton came down yesterday from Auburn.

Officer Frazee is laid up at home by a boil near his knee.

P. Frytt, of Knight's Landing, came to the city yesterday.

Charles Traver left for San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

W. F. Peterson returned from San Francisco yesterday noon.

S. B. Ridgway returned yesterday from fishing on the McCloud.

A. Schaden and family returned yesterday from Santa Cruz.

C. W. Clarke and family have got back from Bartlett Springs.

Colonel C. Mason Kinne, of San Francisco, was in town yesterday.

Governor Newton Booth returned yesterday from Bartlett Springs.

F. Baumle has returned after a three-weeks' visit to San Francisco.

Mrs. L. A. Estridge has returned from a two weeks' visit to San Francisco.

Creed Haymond and Clinton L. White went up to the Summit last evening.

J. Frank Clark goes down to San Francisco this morning for a few days' stay.

Hon. T. J. Hart, of Colusa, returned to that place yesterday from Sacramento.

Hon. John C. Gray, of Oroville, passed through yesterday, going to San Francisco.

General John McComb came down from Folsom yesterday, en route to San Francisco.

General A. L. Hart and family have returned from a stay of two weeks at San Francisco.

J. R. Wilkinson, of the railroad company's Engineer Department, was in town yesterday.

J. W. Robertson and wife and Miss Katie James, of Willows, are visiting friends in this city.

I. G. Hall, of Walnut Grove, and D. P. Gray and family, of Oakland, are at the Capital Hotel.

William Conner, Cosumnes, and John Derrington, Mormon Island, are at the Eldred House.

Mrs. A. H. Powers and Miss Jennie left yesterday for a visit to relatives at Eureka, Humboldt county.

Mrs. William Gutenberger and Mrs. C. Zimmerman leave to-day for a trip to San Francisco and Monterey.

George Neal, William Rider, and Charles and Willard Smith leave to-day for a hunting trip to Silver Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Ariel Lathrop and Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Stanford came down from Vina yesterday, going to San Francisco.

T. J. Clunie and wife and Warren B. English and wife are among the passengers by this morning's train from the East.

L. L. Robinson, of San Francisco, passed through the city yesterday for home from the more northern portion of the State.

Mrs. S. B. Smith and family have gone for a two weeks' visit to her daughter's, Mrs. J. T. Whitney, at Spring Valley Ranch, near Rocklin.

General Walter Turnbull, of the San Francisco *Alta*, who has been spending a few days in Sacramento and vicinity, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. W. G. Hunt and her daughter, Rowena Hunt, of Woodland, have gone to Portland, Or., to meet Mr. Hunt and other parties, who have been on a trip to the Yellowstone.

Assistant General Superintendent R. H. Pratt and the party of railroad men who accompanied him on his trip to the new station of Delta, north of Redding, came back yesterday, on their way to the Bay.

P. Dolan, formerly a resident of Sacramento, and at one time interested in the San Joaquin steamer company, but now a wealthy farmer of Colusa county, went home yesterday after a visit to friends in this city.

George Beard arrived in this city yesterday from Detroit, Mich. Mr. Beard is the father of M. R. Beard, of this city. He is now in the 75th year of his age, and seems to think the transcontinental trip not much of an undertaking, after all.

A party from this city took a four-horse team and carryall a few evenings since and enjoyed a moonlight ride down the Riverside road. It was the purpose of the company to make a surprise capture of the hospitable home of Frank Slack, but the latter became aware of the "surprise" movement, and, when the party reached there, were greeted, much to their own surprise, with an already prepared and sumptuous collation.

Arrivals at the State House yesterday: Ben Ready, Woodland; Mrs. C. Miller, Lake House; Henry Koffman, Boston; G. W. Brunson and wife, Clarksburg; R. W. Olsen, Courtland; G. R. Hatton, Galt; John Fink, Pleasant Valley; Al. Johnson, Walnut Grove; John Archer, Stockton; K. Murray, San Mateo; John Fletcher, Chucalou; R. C. Kelly, George Kelly, W. E. Kelly, Elk Grove; J. Reopath, wife and son, Pittsburg; Chas. Schench, Latrobe; Mrs. L. R. Stevenson, Oregon House.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Francis Leon, Frank Cushman, J. E. Adams, Frank Casey, Dan Thompson, R. Hooley, S. Crimmes, M. Crimmes, Leo Cohen, Leo Curtis, H. Shirley, J. H. Smudge, Leon & Cushman Minstrel Comedy Company; C. Hadenfeldt, C. H. Dunun, San Francisco; William L. Eppenger and wife, Portland; Mrs. Charles Reed, San Francisco; Dr. Lycx E-son, Auckland, N. Z.; C. P. Haywood, Lincoln, England; Mrs. J. B. Ritter, San Francisco; L. L. Lewis, city; Mrs. R. P. Baker, Shingle Springs; Horatio P. Livermore, San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L. Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. C. P. Massey, Jr. Subject: "Eternal Life a Present Condition." No evening service. *

Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 1009 Fourth street. Reading-room open daily; free to young men. Gospel service Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Service in the Scandinavian language in the evening at 7:30. *

St. Paul's Church, Eighth Street, between J and K. Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.; Mission Sunday-school, Sixteenth and N streets, at 3 P. M. Regular services omitted. *

Preaching at First Baptist Church by the pastor, A. J. Frost. Morning subject: "Look unto Me." Evening subject: "Verily, verily, I say unto you." All are cordially invited. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L.—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, will preach. Morning subject: "Spice Gardens and the Winds that Carry the Aroma." Evening (7:30): Second sermon on "Living Books." "The Books Finished and Opened." Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—The pastor, Rev. H. C. Christian, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. During the hot days services will be short. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. Everybody welcome. Strangers will find a home with us. *

United Brethren in Christ—Corner Fourteenth and K streets, Rev. H. J. Becker, pastor. Subject at 11 A. M.: "The Angels—the Fallen and the Blameless." Evening: "Man—His Free Agency, Fall and Redemption." Thursday night lectures continue. Welcome all. *

Christian Chapel, Eighth street, between N and O. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Subject in the morning: "Christ's the First Fruits." Evening: "The Stoning of Stephen." E. B. Ware, pastor. *

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Armstrong, Judge.

FRIDAY, August 15th.

W. L. Sullivan et al. vs. Mary A. Wallace et al.—Demurrer of Mary A. Wallace overruled, and said defendant given ten days to answer.

People vs. Mary Touhey, on habeas corpus—Argued, submitted and taken under advisement until to-morrow morning. Prisoner remanded into the custody of the Sheriff of Sacramento county.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed August 15, 1884.]

August 11, 1884—K. S. and A. M. Locy to Jacob Broder—Sixty-six acres in Brighton township; $4,290.

August 14, 1884—A. H. Estill, Sheriff, to Samuel Gottleib—Lots 2 and 3, I and J, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets; $347.

MARRIED.

Sacramento, July 31—By Elder E. B. Ware, John White to Mrs. Mary Dodge.

Sacramento, August 12—By Elder E. B. Ware, Silas Phelps to Slivee Dickinson.

Sacramento, August 14—By Rev. Carroll M. Davis, John B. Gilbert to Laura E. Duggan, both of Sacramento.

Oakland, August 10—By Rev. Dr. Grey, William C. Musladin, of Oakland, to Emma G. Taylor, formerly of Sacramento.

BORN.

Sacramento, August 14—Wife of J. W. Marshall' a son.

Girdner ranch, Sacramento river, August 11—Wife of Ed. Winship, twin daughters.

DIED.

Sacramento, August 15—August Windau, a native of Germany, 68 years, 2 months and 28 days.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of Ninth and K streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.]

Sacramento, August 15—Mrs. Rebecca Gibson, a native of Virginia, 47 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, 614 H street, between Sixth and Seventh, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.] *

Sacramento, August 15—Mrs. Emily Warren, a native of Kentucky, 55 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, alley, between Sixth and Seventh, O and P streets, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.] *

Lowell (Mass.), August 6—M. Hamer (father of T. Hamer of this city), 72 years. (San Francisco and San Jose papers please copy.)

CHANGED EVERY DAY FOR THE MECHANICS' STORE.

NOTICE.

We are now receiving our FALL STOCK from Eastern Markets.

To-day's buyers can but notice the increased attractions which we are thus able to present in nearly all Departments.

THE HUNTER

After unusually good values will find very much to interest at present in all branches of our business. We mention LADIES' SUMMER WRAPS, JACKETS and ULSTERS at reduced prices. Garments formerly $10 to $17 50, now $5. Garments formerly $5 to $7 50, now $2 50. Garments formerly $4 to $6 50, now $1 95.

Excellent value in Dark Calicoes, 5 cents.

Rosebuds, assorted colors, 2 cents.

Men's English Walking Shoes (sewed), $2 50.

Misses' Sunshine and Tortoise Hats, 20 cents.

Tall, Pearl-colored Blaine Hats, $2 50.

Men's Heavy Ironclad Pants, 60 cents.

Apple Paring and Coring Machines, 63 cents.

Three patterns in Men's Dark Working Suits, $5.

Boys' Marked-down Clothing, 10 to 30 per cent. off former prices.

Weinstock & Lubin,

400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

FRED. KIRN AND JOHN BARRETT, UNDER the firm name of Barrett & Kirn, have purchased the Pacific Oyster and Chop House, 705 J street, of A. Weimann. The house will be conducted first-class. Meals served at all hours. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand. Open all night. au6-3plm

A Radical Change!

Sweeping Reductions! Bedrock Prices!

COME ONE! COME ALL!

And convince yourselves that you can save money in every article in the

Cigar, Tobacco and Cigarette

Line, by calling at the

METROPOLITAN CIGAR STORE,

COR. K AND FIFTH STREETS,

S. MOOSER,

PROPRIETOR.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

"Sweet Caporal," "Vanity Fair" and "Durham" Cigarettes, 5 cents a package.
"Star," "Climax," and "Horseshoe" Tobacco, 50 cents a plug.
The Celebrated "Fire Department" Cigar, 5 cents; and all other goods are reduced in the same proportion.

Don't pay Retail prices, when you can get the same articles at Wholesale prices.

Country orders solicited, which will have prompt attention. m12-3ptf

FOR THE Handkerchief, THE Toilet AND The Bath.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

Florida Water.

The Universal Perfume.

je7-6mTuThS

HOME INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
PHŒNIX INS. CO., OF HARTFORD.

JAMES E. MILLS, Agent,

S. E. Corner Second & J Sts., Sacramento. mr7-3ptf

LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE

Increased by Arrival of

Car-load of Maple Chamber Sets!

Something Entirely New. Call and Examine.

W. D. COMSTOCK,

Fifth and K street,...[fe6-3ptf]...Sacramento.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT H. S. MADDISON and R. A. FISK'S interests in the new improved Odorless Excavator, we are able to clean Cesspools, Sewers and Vaults on the most improved system. Work done at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply at office J. GUTH & SON, Feed Store, 725 J street.
je7-3plm J. H. CAMPBELL & CO.

WOODBURN & BARNES

(Successors to E. L. Billings & Co.),

No. 417 K Street, between Fourth & Fifth, Sacramento,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

In the Finest Brandies, Wines and Liquors.

jy15-islm

HO! FOR THE RIVERSIDE

OAK HALL.

THIS NICE LITTLE PLACE OF RESORT IS situated at the end of the Riverside Road, where pleasure seekers will always find the Coolest of Beer and Lemonade. Also, Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
jy29-3p3m CARL MUNGER, Proprietor.

H. WACHHORST,

LEADING JEWELER

OF SACRAMENTO.—SIGN, THE TOWN CLOCK, No. 315 J Street (North Side).

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

—AND—

SOLID SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS.

ja24-3ptf

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION.

I NOW SELL THE FOLLOWING BRANDS of Cigarettes at 5 cents a package: Pet, Caporal (cork mouth-piece), Turkish Patrol, Old Judge, Full Hand, Three Kings, Gold Bar, Our Taste, Little Beauties (pressed and round), Sweet Caporal, Sport, Richmond Straight No. 1, Vanity Fair, Kinney's Full Dress 20s, 10 cents. Also, the following brands of Tobacco at 50 cents a pound: Climax, Star, Horseshoe, Pace's Brand, Cable Coil, Tomahawk, Bullion, Natural Leaf, Dime and Nickel Nuggets, J. B. Pace's Private Stock, Red Cross, Barndoor and various other brands. Get your Cigarettes and Tobacco, also all the leading brands of Imported Cigars, at S. LOORYA'S Crystal Palace Cigar Store, 1021 Second street, between J and K. jy9-3plm

To Print is one thing. To Print well is another thing.

—THE—

Valley Press

STEAM POWER PRINTING OFFICE,

No. 327 J STREET

(North side), bet. Third and Fourth.

FOUNDED IN 1868 BY E. G. JEFFERIS.

je14-tf-is H. A. WEAVER, Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
SACRAMENTO, June 17, 1884.
H. A. WEAVER, Esq., Sacramento:
DEAR SIR: I HAVE THE HONOR TO INform you that your bid was accepted for the exclusive privilege of printing and distributing a daily newspaper in the Pavilion and Park during the State Fair of 1884. The satisfactory results of our past business relations insures us that your publication will not only be a credit to yourself, but likewise to the Society.
Very truly, EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

Having been awarded the EXCLUSIVE advertising privilege for the State Fair of 1884 (for both Pavilion and Park), extra inducements are offered exhibitors and other patrons by availing themselves of the columns of the STATE FAIR DAILY GUIDE. The paper will be printed nightly in the Pavilion, and its appointments will constitute one of the attractions of the place. MR. E. L. HAWK, formerly with H. S. Crocker & Co., will have charge of the advertising department. Office, 327 J street.
au6-1m H. A. WEAVER.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—OF THE—

UNION

Building and Loan Association.

THE FIRST SERIES WILL BE PAID OFF after August payment. The Association will also issue with August payment a New Series of 2,000 Shares. Those wishing to take stock will leave their names and amount at Sweetser & Alsip's Office, 1015 Fourth street. By order of Board. B. U. STEINMAN, President.
EDWIN K. ALSIP, Secretary. jy29-islm

EUREKA CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Standard Works of the Pacific Coast

Eight Gold Medals! Eight Silver Medals

From the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, and California and Nevada Fairs also.

118 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS

FOR THE BEST WORK.

One of my BUGGIES is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.

HARRY BERNARD,

Manufacturer, corner Sixth and L streets,

SACRAMENTO.

I have for sale, at the lowest possible prices: Family Carriages; Open Buggies; Light Top Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies; Farmers' Carriages; Trotting Wagons and Sulkies. Carriage Painting and Trimming, at lowest prices. None but experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done. Call at the Factory. Work built to order at the lowest prices. Send your orders.
ap19-1m3p

SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

Nearer Home.

A sweet, sweet thought invades my mind
 This eve, as 'mid the fading light
I feel the busy cares of day
 Subside before the peace of night.
'Tis this: as sure as speeds the ship
 Across the ocean's crested foam,
By just the journey of a day
 I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

And further from all pain or care,
 From every human fear or cross,
Much less to know of woe or tears,
 Or taste the cup of earthly dross.
Thro' many ills I've struggled on,
 And past the wayside's dusty loam,
By just the journey of a day
 I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.

And, oh, the rapture that it brings,
 To know I'm near my waiting crown,
And closer to my Father's feet,
 Where earth's burdens are laid down!
And now the night shades drift athwart
 The splendor of yon sunset dome,
And by the journey of a day
 I'm nearer home, I'm nearer home.
 —[Alfred Ensign, in Sunday Magazine.

In every man there is a loneliness, an inner chamber of peculiar life, into which God alone can enter.—[George Macdonald.

We must ever remember that there are three things from which we cannot escape—the eye of God, the voice of our conscience, and finally the stroke of death.

Every man needs to give constant care to his own heart. If it be right all will be right—his words, influence, conduct—his entire life. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."—[Christian at Work.

The sovereignty of God does not override the want, the will, the tears, the cry of his children; but does, in the first instance, express itself through that very want—those tears and those strong desires. It is not that man changes God's purpose, but that man verily and indeed discovers that purpose through his own earnest prayer.—[H. R. Reynolds.

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. * * * Speak what you think now in hard words, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day. "Ah, so you shall be sure to be misunderstood." Is it so bad, then, to be misunderstood? Pythagoras was misunderstood, and Socrates, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood.—[R. W. Emerson.

There is a great deal we never think of calling religion that is still fruit unto God, and garnered by Him into the harvest. The fruits of the spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, patience, goodness. I affirm that if these fruits are found in any form, whether you show your patience as a woman nursing a fretful child, or as a man attending to the vexing details of a business, or as a physician following the dark mazes of sickness, or as a mechanic fitting the joints and valves of a locomotive; being honest and true, besides, you bring forth fruit unto God.—[Robert Collyer.

In the light of the high mission granted to John, the herald of Jesus, who can help seeing the dignity of man. Whenever God wants a great work done for the world He always sends a man to do it. Angels have their province and vocation. But when great work is to be done for humanity God passes by the nature of angels and calls a man. Calls Abraham or Moses, David or Paul, Augustine or Luther, Washington or Lincoln. And when such men are called they are always equal to the task. Strength comes to the arm, and wisdom to the brain, and courage to the heart. With the call to apostleship there always comes in some way the needful grace. Such honor has God put upon our manhood. Nay, higher still has he dignified our humanity; when He himself would work mightily for the race, He became a man; was made in all things like unto His brethren, and was not ashamed to call men His brethren. It is a grand thing to be a man. Next to being God it is best to be a man. It shows but poor understanding of the case to suggest that John the Baptist was the product of the age. He was not born of the age, but for the age. He was mightier than the age. He was no reed to be shaken by the wind, but rather a wind to shake the reeds. He found the world asleep and woke it from its dangerous slumbers and started it on a new career.—[Albany Journal.

Among the almost forgotten pictures in sacred history is that of Moses bidding farewell to the twelve tribes. As though they were twelve children, they are seen gathered about the feet of their venerable father. A hundred and twenty years had passed over the head and heart of the old chieftain. They had been years of many and great events and many and great sorrows and triumphs, and we must have wrought out a face which tempted the powerful art of an Angelo. A hundred and twenty years, reaching out from the rushes of the Nile toward the King's daughter, and then to the King's palace, and then to exile, and to the march toward liberty and the slow founding of a Hebrew nation, must have made the master sculptor look many a time for a piece of marble great enough and pure enough to be able to express to all ages the intellect and sentiment of this Moses. About to pass from this life, this Hebrew statesman flung forth some kind words of prophecies toward each tribe. It was the good fortune of Asher to receive as his portion the promise that "his shoes should be brass and iron, and that his strength should be as his day." For the stony and thorny paths of this world, that tribe would have shoes of brass. It would not be compelled to mark the stones with drops of blood from bare feet, but with sandals of brass well lashed to the ankle: it would not feel the thorn or the flint, and thus all would be as the day should demand.—[David Swing.

Men give so much sometimes for their indulgences, they have nothing for the cause of God and religion. Twenty-two million dollars expended in this country a year for religious purposes; but what are twenty-two millions expended for religion compared with the ninety-five millions expended on cigars and tobacco and the one thousand five hundred millions of dollars spent for rum, accursed rum! So a man who had a fortune of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or what amounted to that, in London, spent it all in indulgences, chiefly in gluttonies, and sent hither and yon for all the delicacies, and often had a meal that would cost one or two hundred dollars for himself. Then he was reduced to one guinea, with which he bought a rare bird, had it cooked in the best style, ate it, took two hours for digestion, walked out on Westminister bridge and jumped into the Thames. On a large scale what men are doing on a small scale. Let us take our stand against the extravagances of society. Do not pay for things which are frivolous when you may lack the necessities. Do not put one month's wages or salary into a trinket, just one trinket. Keep your credit good by seldom asking for any. Pay! Do not starve a whole year to afford one Belshazzar's carnival. Do not buy a coat of many colors and then in six months be out at the elbows. Flourish not, as some people I have known, who took apartments at a fashionable hotel and had elegant drawing-rooms attached, and then vanished in the night, not even leaving their compliments for the landlord. In the day of God's judgment we will not only have to give an account for the way we made our money, but for the way we spent it. We have got to leave all the things that surround us now. Alas! if any of you in the dying hour feel like the dying actress who asked that the casket of jewels be brought to her, and then turned them over with her pale hand, and said: "Alas! that I have to leave you so soon." Better in that hour have one treasure of heaven than the bridal trousseau of Marie Antoinette, or to have been seated with Caligula at a banquet which cost its thousands of dollars, or to have been carried to our last resting-place with Senators and Princes as pall-bearers. They that consecrate their wealth, their time, their all, to God, shall be held in everlasting remembrance, while I have the authority of the Bible for announcing that the name of the wicked shall rot.—[Dr. Talmage, Leslie's Sunday Magazine for September.

All About Thimbles.

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1695 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Islington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumb and bell, being for a long time called thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs; but we can scarcely conceive how they would be of much use there. Formerly they were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, silver, gold, horn, ivory, and even pearl and glass, have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some beautiful ones in China that were exquisitely carved, of pearl, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors, and a dainty needle-book of pearl edged with gold to accompany the thimble, and the whole is inclosed in an exquisite little pocket case shaped like a book and bound in satin and pearl.

A thimble owned by a Queen-Consort of Siam is shaped like a lotus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the court bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the King, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using the thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people.

In Naples very pretty thimbles composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius are occasionally sold, but rather as curiosities than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I have heard also of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., under which General Washington stood when taking command of the United States army in July, 1775; but I do not suppose that any of these were ever intended to be used in sewing.

In the ordinary manufacture of gold and silver thimbles, thin plates of the metal are introduced into a die, and then punched into shape. But in Paris the French have a way of their own, quite different from ours, for making gold thimbles that are said to be much more durable than those made in the usual way. Pieces of very thin sheet-iron are cut into disks of about two inches in diameter. These, after being heated to redness, are struck by means of a punch into a succession of holes of gradually increasing depth to give the proper shape. The thimble is then trimmed, polished and indented around its outer surface with tiny holes. It is next converted into steel by a process called cementation, then tempered, scoured, and brought to a blue color. After all this is completed a thin sheet of gold is introduced into the interior and fastened to the steel by a mandrel, while gold leaf is attached firmly by pressure to the outside, the edges being seamed in a small groove made to receive them. This completes the operation, and turns out a very beautiful thimble that will last for years. The steel used in its construction will scarcely wear out in a long lifetime, and the gold, if worn away, is easily replaced.—[Dorcas Magazine.

Indigestion.

Indigestion is the source of a multitude of diseases. In fact, disease necessarily follows long-continued derangement of the digestive organs. The stomach is the laboratory in which the most wonderful chemical processes are constantly going on. Whatever is taken into the stomach is at once acted upon chemically, and the wholesome and nutritious portions go to build up and strengthen the system, while the effete matters are expelled through the various channels. Now when the food is crude and indigestible, or when good food is not properly masticated and mingled with the saliva before it enters the stomach, it lacks a very important element, and the digesting organs are subjected to great fatigue in efforts to prepare it for its work of sustaining life. When we consider the difficulties with which the stomach has to contend; of improper food forced into the stomach in a crude state and frequently in excess of the requirements of the body; of liquor drinking and tobacco using; the fact that three adult persons out of every four are of unsound health, and that the average term of human life is less than half what it should be under correct methods of living, should surprise no one. There is not one person in ten who thinks of or seems to care for his health until he loses it. The most absurd excuse for neglect of duty to oneself is, that he cannot always be looking after his health. In other words, he has not the moral power to abstain from excesses that weaken the body and shorten life, as surely as night follows the day. What a man eats and drinks habitually has much to do with the condition of mind and body. The stomach is the fountain-head from whence the body draws its supplies. The old Roman idea of manliness was a "sound mind in a sound body." It is encouraging to know that the more intelligent of the present generation are adopting this view; and it is this class that is now paying the most attention to the laws of health. All colleges encourage to-day what they condemned twenty years ago; as boat racing, ball playing, and regular systems of exercise. If an engineer were to load the safety-valve and build a fire under a steam boiler, and keep the fire replenished for a time without starting the engine, he would produce an explosion. If a man eats heartily, and leads an indolent life, a similar trouble occurs; his body is filled with the products of digestion; fat and fluids accumulate, and the muscles become soft and weak; more blood is made than the system requires, and the excess becomes a dangerous obstruction in the current of life, and the explosion may come in the form of apoplexy. The remedy is, to adapt the quality and the quantity of the food to the daily requirements of the body. Remember that labor, or active and sufficient exercise every day, is imperatively demanded if we expect to keep well. Let the food be plain but nutritious, and avoid rich pastry and other indigestible foods. Adjust the food supply to the bodily activities.—[Journal of Health.

Reigning Sovereigns.

The following table of royal sovereigns is taken from the Gotha Court Calendar, the most accurate authority on such matters. The list gives the years of their accessions and their age at the present time:

	Accession.	Age.
Don Pedro II., Brazil	1831	58
William, Brunswick	1831	78
Victoria, Great Britain	1837	65
Ernest II., Saxe Coburg	1844	65
George, Waldeck	1845	53
Francis Joseph I., Austria	1848	53
William III., the Netherlands	1849	67
Frederick, Baden	1852	57
Peter, Odenburg	1853	56
Charles Alexander, Saxe-Weimer	1853	66
Ernest, Saxe-Altenburg	1853	58
Charles III., Monaco	1856	66
John II., Leichtenstein	1858	44
Heinrich XXII., Reuss Greiz	1859	32
Nicholas, Montenegro	1860	43
Frederick William, Strelitz	1860	64
Adolph, Schaumburg	1860	67
William I., Prussia	1861	87
Louis I., Portugal	1861	45
George I., Greece	1863	38
Christian XI., Denmark	1863	66
Louis II., Bavaria	1864	39
Charles I., Wurtemburg	1864	61
Leopold II., Belgium	1865	40
Charles, Roumania	1866	45
George II., Saxe-Meiningen	1866	58
Henry XIV., Reuss-Schleiz	1867	51
Milan I., Servia	1868	29
George, Schwarzburg-Rudolphstadt	1869	45
William, Germany	1871	87
Friedrich, Anhalt	1871	53
Oscar II., Sweden	1872	56
Albert, Saxony	1873	56
Alfonso XII., Spain	1874	26
Waldemar, Lippe-Detmold	1875	59
Abdul Hamid, Turkey	1876	41
Ludwig IX., Hesse	1877	46
Hubert I., Italy	1878	40
Leo XIII., Pope	1878	74
Charles, Schwarzburg-Sonderhaussen	1880	54
Alexander III., Russia	1881	39
Frederick Francis III., Schwerin	1883	30

Utilizing Ashes for Mortar.

A patent has lately been granted for the use of ashes in making mortar. It has been found that the fine portion of domestic ashes is capable of being converted, with a small proportion of lime, into a mortar having, when a month old, a tensile strength of from four to five times that of common sand and lime mortar, or about 80 pounds per square inch. Sand-mortar a month old has a tensile strength of 20 pounds. Ashes and lime, mixed as beton, give a tensile strength of 140 pounds and a crushing strength of over 1,100 pounds per square inch. It will thus be seen that, by utilizing the ashes for mortar, a large part of the expense of removal could be saved, together with the whole cost of procuring sand for the purpose, and, at the same time, a very superior article of mortar be produced. In consequence of the small quantity of lime required (10 per cent.) it would be necessary to mix the mortar by machinery at a mill and deliver it ready for use. This practice prevails to a great extent in European cities on account of the superiority of milled over hand-made mortar. Ash-mortar has the additional advantages of resisting the action of water as soon as it has set (in from two to three days), and also the combined action of fire and water, the quantity of lime being so small and the chemical union with the ash so complete that the application of heat does not produce free oxide of lime, as in the case of sand-mortar, and consequently does not swell when water is applied to the heated mortar. The ash-mortar forms, when set, a silicate of lime and alumina, and hardens uniformly throughout, like cement; while sand-mortar, when set, is but an imperfect carbonate of lime, the sand furnishing the nucleus around which the carbonate forms.—[Carpenter and Builder.

HUSBANDS, TAKE THE HINT!—Your wife or your children are liable to take colds from drafts, that will make them ill. Always keep on hand Allen's Lung Balsam, the best and purest remedy for coughs and colds. It contains no opium, and is harmless to the most delicate.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Grasshopper.

He jumps so high in sun and shade,
 I stop to see him pass—
A gymnast of the glen and glade,
 Whose circus is the grass!
The sand is 'round him like a ring—
 He has no wish to halt—
I see the supple fellow spring
 To make a somersault!

Though he is volatile and fast,
 His feet are slim as pegs.
How can his reckless motions last
 Upon such slender legs?
Below him lazy beetles creep;
 He gyrates 'round and 'round—
One moment vaulting in a leap,
 The next upon the ground!

He hops amid the fallen twigs
 So agile in his glee,
I'm sure he's danced a hundred jigs
 With no one near to see!
He tumbles up, he tumbles down!
 And from his motley hue,
'Tis clear he is an insect clown
 Beneath a tent of blue!
 —[Wm. H. Hayne, in St. Nicholas.

The Careless Boy.

"Where's my hat?"
"Who's seen my knife?"
"Who turned my coat wrong side out and slung it under the lounge?"

There you go, my boy! When you came into the house last evening you flung your hat across the room, jumped out of your shoes and kicked 'em right and left, wriggled out of your coat and gave it a toss, and now you are annoyed because each article hasn't gathered itself into a chair to be ready for you when you dress in the morning. Who cut those shoe-strings? You did it to save one minute's time in untying them! Your knife is under the bed, where it rolled when you hopped, skipped and jumped out of your pants. Your collar is down behind the bureau, one of your socks on the foot of the bed, and your vest may be in the kitchen wood-box for all you know.

Now, then, my way has always been the easiest way. I had rather fling my hat down than to hang it up; I'd rather kick my boots under the lounge than place 'em in the hall; I'd rather run the risk of spoiling a new coat than to change it. I own right up to being reckless and slovenly, but ah, me, haven't I had to pay for it ten times over! Now, set your foot right down and determine to have order. It is a trait that can be acquired. An orderly man can make two suits of clothes last longer and look better than a slovenly man can do with four. He can save an hour per day over the man who flings things helter skelter. He stands twice the show to get a situation and keep it, and five times the show to conduct a business with profit.

An orderly man will be an accurate man. If he is a carpenter, every joint will fit. If he is a turner, his goods will look neat. If he is a merchant, his books will show neither blots nor errors. An orderly man is most always an economical man, and always a prudent one. If you should ask me how to become rich, I should answer, "Be orderly—be accurate."—[Detroit Free Press.

Brave for the Right.

He had come to the city within the year, and entered into business with a young man named Wellington, the son of a wealthy broker, who was at the time traveling in Europe. On his return and introduction to Ralph Merrill, attracted by his fine physique and pleasing address, his cultured mind and generous heart, he invited him to his elegant home, introduced him to his daughter Edith, a fair and graceful girl, and showed a desire in various ways to be his friend.

Not long after Mr. Wellington's return from abroad some of his intimate business friends planned to give him a banquet at Delmonico's. Everything that could give pleasure or grace to the entertainment was ordered. Rare and costly wines helped largely to make up the carefully chosen menu. The guests invited were gentlemen prominent in the commercial world; the younger Wellington and Ralph Merrill were among them because of their relations with the honored guest of the evening. When the time appointed arrived the banquet was found to be all that could be desired. After the substantial viands were enjoyed, a variety of delicious dainties were set before the guests. Just then it was that Mr. Wellington spoke to Ralph, whose seat at the table was not far removed from his own.

"Mr. Merrill, will you not take wine with me?" at the same time sending to him the waiter, with the bottle of rare wine from which his own glass had just been filled. Ralph indicated to the servant that the glass beside his plate was not to be filled. Mr. Wellington saw the motion, and the quick words came:

"What, Merrill! not take wine with me? Why not, sir?"

For a moment there was no reply; for a moment the young man listened to the tempting voice within, listened while it said: "You cannot announce your temperance principles in this company. Mr. Wellington will be angry, and with his large influence he can ruin you financially; and Edith—you know how charming you think her. Anger her father now, and you will see her no more; refuse now to drink, and you make shipwreck of your dearest hopes. It is only for this once. Yield! yield!"

But a moment, and then courage, God-like, came to the front.

Steadily, yet modestly, his dark eyes met those of Mr. Wellington, in which an ominous, half-angry light had gathered. The attention of all at table was on the two, and in their midst there was a brief silence. On that silence the young man's voice fell, low and firm:

"Mr. Wellington, when I was a boy, too young to write, my mother took me to the old Methodist church in our village, and putting a pen in my little hand, guided it with her own, and so signed my name to a temperance pledge. That pledge I have never broken. Shall I break it to-night?"

Over the face of Mr. Wellington a wave of emotion swept. "Give me your hand, Merrill. Why, my boy, I would rather lose all I am worth than to see you break that pledge. Far better go to your grave," were the first words his lips could frame. "Truly, truly, Merrill, you have proved yourself a hero!" were the next, and they were spoken with misty eyes.—[The Morning and Day of Reform.

A Dentist Takes a Mean Advantage.

A practical joker of the sly order is Dr. Henderson, a Brooklyn dentist. The doctor does not look unlike a pious divine, and his mode of conducting himself, coupled with a sanctimonious timbre of voice, completes the deception.

It is said of the doctor that during one of his exciting political campaigns he was hit in the eye by a prize-fighter. He was, of course, too much of a gentleman to engage in a scrimmage when he knew the odds were against him; so he quietly bided his time. Some months later the prize-fighter had a bad tooth and dropped into the doctor's office to have it pulled. The latter instantly recognized his assailant, but did not betray his emotions. By dint of eloquent persuasion he induced the prize-fighter to take laughing-gas, and when the ruffian became unconscious the doctor's old-time fire returned. Hurrying over to his old friend, Prof. William Clark, he borrowed a pair of boxing-gloves and then returning to the office went to work at the prize-fighter.

When the latter awoke he had two handsome black eyes, and his nose was bleeding with delightful freedom

"What is it?" asked the prize fighter, when he opened his eyes.

"Keep perfectly quiet," urged the doctor, concealing his boxing-gloves under the chair, "you've fractured your jugular."

Then he put a cork in his patient's mouth, extracted the tooth and charged him $2 for the job, advised him to go home and go to bed at once.

The doctor is always doing very funny things, but whenever he sees that prize fighter he has to sit down for about an hour in some cool place and chuckle.—[New York Journal.

Some Odd Birds.

Of all the many varieties of land birds and water fowl none are more wary than wild geese. When they make a raid on a wheat field one of the number has his head erect, and his sharp eyes are quick in discovering the appearance of an enemy. When he thinks he has been on duty long enough he lowers his neck and gives the goose ahead a pinch with his bill, when he in turn keeps a lookout.

The brush turkey of Australia is a peculiar bird. The female lays her eggs in a pile and covers them over with a pyramid of earth, twigs, etc. The sun heats the pyramid and in time the eggs hatch. The male watches the pile and covers or uncovers it according to the temperature. When the young are hatched they are covered up for a day to allow their feathers to grow. On the second day they can run rapidly, and on the third day can fly as well as their parents.

Penguins in their native wilds have a habit of braying in chorus every evening, making a noise somewhat like that of a donkey. When domesticated they are said to exhibit considerable intelligence.

All small birds consider the owl their natural enemy and treat him as such whenever an opportunity offers. Some years ago, one afternoon, I heard a great commotion in a wood among some birds, and hastening to the spot I saw a dozen or more bluebirds, sparrows, cedar-birds and other members of the bird family attacking an owl which sat sedately on a limb twenty feet from the ground, and by their persistent efforts finally drove him to his retreat in the hollow of a tree.

If a person walks in the vicinity of the nest of a plover or seagull, the bird will hover within a few feet of the intruder and with loud screams endeavor to lead him away.—[Germantown Telegraph.

Odd, but Even.

It is quite a number of years since this old camel story trotted along the sands of time, so as the circus season is approaching it has been suggested that the *Free Press* start the ancient animal on its travels again. This is how it happened: Abou Ben Eli McGuffin, being full of years, died, leaving to his three sons his seventeen camels for the simple reason that he could not take them along with him. The will, duly attested, said the eldest was to have one-half, the second one-third, and the youngest one-ninth of the seventeen camels. The boys were a little perplexed at this, as it seemed to involve the cutting-up of a camel, and camels were worth $3 a day on the Sahara that season. But the boys, if not first-class mathematicians, had level heads, and did not go to law to prove the old man insane, but went instead to the good old Cadi Hassan O'Donohue, who had taken a medal at mathematics at Ann Arbor.

"Boys," said the good Cadi, reproachfully, "you should not bother me with these little matters. Ask me a harder one."

But seeing they were troubled, the benevolent old man asked the hostler to trot out his own dilapidated camel, which had seen its best days traveling with Barnum as the Sacred Gnu of Persia.

Placing the aged brute with the seventeen camels the boys had brought along, he said:

"There are eighteen camels. I shall now give you half of the eighteen, which is nine. How does that strike you?"

"It hits me where I live," said the eldest, who was slangy, but withal, pleased at getting half of eighteen rather than half of seventeen.

"The next boy shall have one-third of eighteen, which is six. Are you there, Moriarity?"

"Bou bet," said the boy.

"The next will have one-ninth of eighteen, which is two," and so the third youngster collared his two camels. Thus two and six and nine made seventeen, and still was the good Cadi's aged animal left unscathed. The people marveled, as the Cadi had given each more than the will called for, which is rather unusual in Courts of law. And they said one to another: "That's what it is to be good at figures."

COMMONNSENSE IN EDUCATING.—Nine boys out of ten look upon school something in the light of a juvenile prison. They are more than half right. The idea seems to be to command a boy to open his mouth and swallow as fast and as much as he can bite off, and many of the rules and regulations are too captious to have come from sensible men. But, hark you: ignorance means vice, crime—degradation. The man without education must make his muscles earn him $5. The more ignorant the man the more naturally he becomes a law-breaker. Education will enable you to compete with capital. It will make capital for you. Only, if you were my boy I'd educate you in particular and not in general. I mean by that, that if you want to be a lawyer I wouldn't let you fritter away two or three years in algebra, astronomy and the dead languages. If you wanted to become a doctor I wouldn't educate you for a lawyer. If you had a fancy to become a civil engineer I'd push you in algebra instead of colonial history. As the case stands in our schools to-day every boy must study what one does. No two of them will probably follow the same pursuit in life, but all were thrown into the same hopper and the mill set going.—[Free Press.

OREGON MAPLE SUGAR.—It appears that Oregon is commencing the manufacture of maple sugar. The *Grocer and Canner* says: A gentleman now living in Oregon, but who formerly lived in Vermont, which is a large maple sugar producing State, recently tapped some of the maple trees on his place in Oregon, and obtained a flow of sap which equaled that of any section of the East. Upon boiling it down, he was agreeably surprised to see it grain into perfect sugar, closely resembling the Eastern product, in appearance and in flavor being exactly alike. This gentleman lives in the Nahalem valley. He says he can tap 500 trees on his place each spring, and he thinks they will yield 1,500 pounds of sugar. If this is true, as it is no doubt, maple sugar manufacture bids fair to become a prosperous industry in Oregon.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Wherever milk is used plentifully, there the children grow into robust men and women. Whenever the place is usurped by tea we have degeneracy, swift and certain.—[Troy Times.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL

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POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

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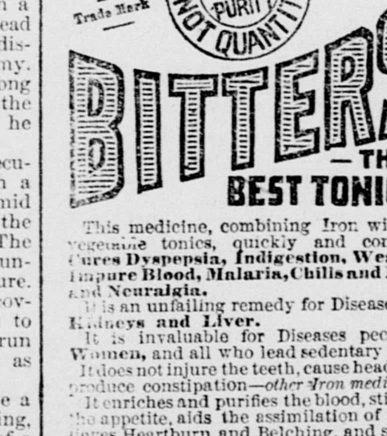

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. jy4-1y&wly

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

I received your welcome letter at half-past 2 o'clock,
Advising me to purchase from the O'Neil & Stuart stock;
You also wrote me not to fail—but to be sure and collar
Every bargain I could get for FIFTY CENTS on the DOLLAR.

I went up to the RED HOUSE, your instructions in my mind,
Prepared to pick up bargains of each and every kind;
The stores were fairly crowded, but I had not long to wait—
I used up your remittance, and an extra twenty-eight.

The extra money which I spent I do not charge to you,
As I picked up some good bargains for your friend, R. M. LaRue;
I am thankful for your letter, for it opened up my eyes,
And I will watch the daily papers when the RED HOUSE advertise.

The prices in these bankrupt goods are such, I must confess,
As will for a trifling outlay get a very handsome dress.
Cloaks and Dolmans, Blankets and Shawls, and everything quite nice,
Can now be had at the RED HOUSE for just about half-price.

So good-bye, Cousin Katie, excuse this awkward scrawl;
Let me hear from you quite often, at least before next Fall—
And please do not forget me, when sending down some grouse,
To make out your Winter's order to be supplied by the RED HOUSE.

TO-MORROW,
A Reduction of 50 Per Cent. on the Dollar will be Made

—ON A—

SPECIAL LINE OF DRESS SUITINGS!

In a large variety of designs and shades:

100 Pieces Dress Suitings, in all the desirable shades; reduced from 25 cents to 12 1-2 cents per yard. The best values of the season.
Fine line of Cashmeres, in all shades; reduced from $1 to 60 cents per yard.
Worsted Plaids, 12 1-2 to 20 cents per yard.
Double-width All-wool Plaids, 40 to 60 cents per yard.
Double-width Serges, in different shades, 20 to 30 cents per yard.
Special lot of Figured and Brocade Dress Suitings, 9 to 15 cents per yard.
Mohair Striped Dress Suitings, 8 cents per yard.

Splendid Values in BLACK GOODS—SERGES, DRAP D'ALMAS, CASHMERES AND NUN'S VEILING. A heavy reduction has been made in all these different lines of DRESS GOODS, in order to close out the balance of the O'NEIL & STUART BANKRUPT STOCK, to make room for our Fall Importations.

C. H. GILMAN, Proprietor of the RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue. : : : : : : Sacramento.

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NEW CAMPI RESTAURANT,
No. 306 J Street,

HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY JOHN NERICH. The Restaurant will be kept in first-class style. The table supplied with the delicacies of the season. All accounts due the Restaurant will be collected by the present proprietor. au12-1m

CALIFORNIA HOTEL.

STEPHEN RENNER HAS PURCHASED THE California Hotel,
Corner Twelfth and I streets,
From H. Markwart. The proprietor will be pleased to see his friends and the public. Board and Lodging, per week, $5; Board and Lodging, per day, $1; Single Meals, 25c. A Hay, Feed and Sale Yard connected with the hotel. jy19-1m

FIFTH-STREET HOTEL
Nos. 1011 and 1013 Fifth st., bet. J and K,
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FRANK A. SCHULER, ... Proprietor.
BREWERS' AND DAIRYMENS' HOME.
Meals, 25c. Lodging, 25 and 50c. per night.
je13-1y

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL.

SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This Hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find this to be the most comfortable and respectable Hotel in the city. Board and room, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Free Coach to and from the Hotel. ap26-6m CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

REOPENING OF
FISHER'S FANCY BAKERY

AND ICE-CREAM SALOON, NEXT DOOR to the old quarters, 510 J street. It will be conducted in first-class style by S. FORESTIER & CO., formerly with Henry Fisher. Fancy Cakes, Ice-Cream and Coffee a specialty. A first-class Chop House connected. Old patrons of the house and the public will be cordially welcomed. S. FORESTIER & CO., Proprietors. fe14-1plm

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Corner Seventh and K Streets.
☞STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.☜
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.
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PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES. ☞ Entrance on Fifth street. OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
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BORAD, per week	$4
BOARD AND LODGING	$5 to $8
MEALS	25 cents

HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.
☞ Street Cars from Depot pass the door every five minutes. fe5-6m

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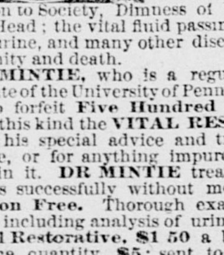

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DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician (graduate of the University of Pennsylvania), will agree to forfeit **Five Hundred Dollars** for a case of this kind the **VITAL RESTORATIVE** (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. **DR MINTIE** treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. **Consultation Free.** Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, **$5.** Price of **Vital Restorative, $1 50** a bottle, or four times the quantity, **$5**; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secured from observation, and in private name if desired, by **A. E. MINTIE, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.**

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa. For sale by all Druggists; $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest **DYSPEPSIA** and **BILIOUS** cure in the market. For sale by all Druggists.

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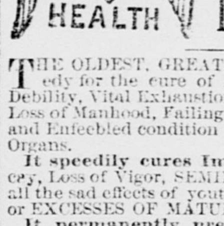

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THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMedy for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Relaxed and Enfeebled condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all Unnatural Loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The Doctor will agree to forfeit **$1,000** for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperesthesia, which requires special treatment.

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Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co. from EUROPE are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with Seminal Weakness, discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as **Prostatorrhœa.** DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR, No. 2, is the only known remedy for the above complication, **Prostatorrhœa.**

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TO PROVE THE WONDERFUL POWER OF THE INVIGORATOR A $2 BOTTLE GIVEN OR SENT FREE. Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY.
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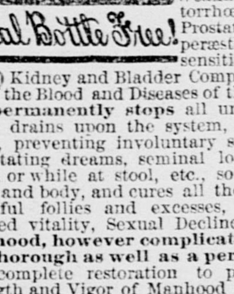


IS THE LEGITIMATE RESULT of over twenty years of practical experience by a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED GRADUATE PHYSICIAN of one of the highest medical colleges of Europe.

It positively cures Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Prostatorrhœa, Hyperæsthesia (over-sensitiveness of the parts,) Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Impurities of the Blood and Diseases of the Skin.

It permanently stops all unnatural weakening drains upon the system, however they occur, preventing involuntary seminal losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, or while at stool, etc., so destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, restoring Exhausted vitality, Sexual Decline and **Loss of Manhood, however complicated.**

A thorough as well as a permanent cure and complete restoration to perfect health, Strength and Vigor of Manhood is **absolutely guaranteed** by this justly celebrated and reliable Great Remedy. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price or C. O. D., to any address, secure from observation and strictly private by

DR. C. D. SALFIELD,
216 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

Sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office, free.

For the convenience of patients and in order to insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded.

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.
T. D. SCRIVER, - - - - Proprietor.

HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR, day or night. Coupes, Phaetons, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reasonable rates. Livery Stable on Fourth street, between I and J. jy1-tf

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Wednesday, August 6, 1884,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Trains and Boats will Leave Sacramento
AS FOLLOWS:

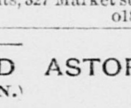
1:00 A.M.—(Daily)—Accommodation Train to Stockton and Lathrop. Connects at Lathrop with S. P. Emigrant Train to The Needles, Deming, El Paso and New Orleans.
6:00 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Second-class passenger cars for San Francisco attached.
7:00 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.
7:20 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia to San Francisco. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga.
9:00 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.
10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted). Steamer to San Francisco, touching at all way ports on the Sacramento river.
11:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train to Woodland, Williams, Willows, Tehama and Red Bluff.
11:40 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train to Ione, and at Lathrop with Passenger Train to Merced, Madera, Fresno and Tulare; connects also at Niles for San Jose.
12:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train to Auburn and Colfax.
2:30 P.M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express to Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland Oregon).
2:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo. Connects also at Suisun (Sundays excepted), for Calistoga.
5:15 P. M.— (Sundays excepted) — Local Train to Stockton and Lathrop. Connects at Lathrop with the Southern Atlantic Express to Madera, Mojave, The Needles (A. & P. R. R.), Newhall (Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Colton (San Diego), Yuma, Maricopa, Tucson, Deming (A., T. & S. F. R. R), El Paso (T. & P. Ry.), San Antonio and New Orleans.
7:05 P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train to Woodland and Knight's Landing.
7:35 P. M.—(Daily)—Central Atlantic Express to Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain (Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

Sacramento and Placerville R. R.

7:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train to Folsom and Shingle Springs.
4:00 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Local Passenger Train to Folsom.

A. N. TOWNE .... General Manager
T. H. GOODMAN ...... Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't
ja9-4ptf

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HONOLULU.

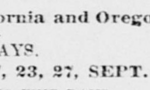


THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000-Ton Steamships will leave the Company's Wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, at 3 P. M.:
MARIPOSA .... SEPTEMBER 1st
ALAMEDA .... SEPTEMBER 15th

Freight, $5 Per Ton.

☞Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. For passage or further particulars, apply to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., Agents, 327 Market street, corner Fremont. o18-tf

—FOR—
PORTLAND AND ASTORIA
(OREGON.)

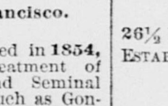


THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch from Spear-street wharf, for the above ports, one of their new A1 Iron Steamships, viz.:
Columbia, State of California and Oregon.

SAILING DAYS.
AUGUST .... 2, 7, 12, 17, 23, 27, SEPT. 1
AND EVERY FOLLOWING FIVE DAYS,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

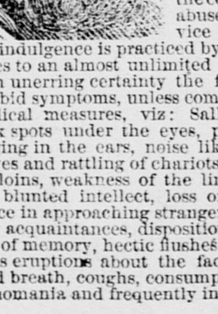
Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Railroads and their connecting Stage-lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.
Ticket Office: 214 Montgomery street.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Agents,
my3-tf No. 10 Market street, San Francisco.

INMAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,



JOHN TALBOT, TICKET Agent C. P. R. R., can furnish Tickets to and from any part of Europe. Now is the time to send for friends, as rates are low. mr1-4ptf

To the Unfortunate.
DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,
623 Kearny Street, San Francisco.



Established in **1854,** for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Skin Diseases, etc., permanently cured or no charge.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats monomania and frequently insanity

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating case symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing ten dollars in registered letter, through the Postoffice, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Mention the RECORD-UNION.
Address DR. J. F. GIBBON,
ja24-4ptf Box 1957, San Francisco.

Nervous Debility Quick Permanent cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton street, New York. je30-10mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, State of California, are prepared to redeem the following outstanding indebtedness of said county, viz: Bonds of 1870, known as "Court-house and Jail Bonds," authorized to be issued by Act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1870, from No. 1 to 100 inclusive, for $500 each, and bonds of 1870, known as "County Hospital Bonds," authorized by Act of Legislature, approved January 27, 1870, No. 1 to 150 inclusive, and Nos. 159 and 160, for $500 each. Also, that interest on said bonds shall cease six months after the first publication of this notice. By order of the Board.
CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk.
Sacramento, May 24, 1884. m29-4p6m

IN SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF SACRAmento. Estate of JULIUS GREGORY, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the final account of MARY E. GREGORY, Administratrix of the Estate of JULIUS GREGORY, deceased, has been rendered to said Court for settlement, and that a petition for a final distribution of the Estate has been filed with said account, and that the 18th day of AUGUST, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., has been duly appointed by said Court for the settlement of said account, and hearing said petition, at which time any person interested in said Estate may appear and file his exceptions, in writing, to said account, and contest the same. CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk.
Sacramento, July 28, 1884.
HOLL & BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix. jy29-td

MEDICAL.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York.* jy30-1yMWF

RUPTURE!

Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electro-Magnetic Current.* Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. Price reduced. 500 cured in '83. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO.,
702 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
ap5-6m&w6m

RUPTURE!

A New Invention! The "Perfection" Belt Truss. Combining Elasticity, Durability and Efficiency. Price, from $3 to $6. J. H WIDBER, (Druggist), Cor. Third & Market Sts., San Francisco.
je2-tf&wtf

TAPE WORM

REMOVED ALIVE IN TWO HOURS, WITH head complete, or no charge, by a simple and pleasant remedy. Over one thousand Tape Worms have been removed on this Coast. References furnished. Send for circular giving symptoms. PROF. R. K. SHIPLEY,
765 Market Street,
jy24-tf Bet. Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

Dr. Spinney & Co
Of No. 11 Kearny st., San Francisco,
Treat all Chronic and Special Diseases.

YOUNG MEN

WHO MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Seminal Weakness or Private Disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many at the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark and torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

Office hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sunday, from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, $5. Call or address

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.

P. S.—For private diseases of short standing, a full course of medicine, sufficient for a cure, with all instructions, will be sent to any address for $10. au28-4p5tawMTWThFtf

DR. ALLEN'S
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
26½ Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND SPEEDY CURE OF CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

THE EXPERT SPECIALIST,

DR. ALLEN, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS A regular graduated Physician and Surgeon, educated at Bowdoin College and the University of Michigan. He has devoted a lifetime to, and is acknowledged to be, the most expert Surgeon in his specialty on the Pacific Coast.

YOUNG MEN

And MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses in maturer years, NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, LOST MANHOOD, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, pimples on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc., remember, that by a combination of *vegetable remedies* of great curative power, the Doctor has so arranged his treatment that it will not only afford immediate relief but permanent cure.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE

(Having been surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals), enables me to treat all private troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have miraculous or supernatural power. I claim only to be a *skillful* and *successful* Physician and Surgeon, *thoroughly* informed in my specialty—

DISEASES OF MAN.

All applying to me will receive my *honest opinion* of their complaints—no experimenting. I will guarantee a *positive cure* in every case I undertake, or forfeit **$1,000.** Consultation in office or by letter FREE and strictly private. Charges moderate. Thorough examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of urine and advice, $5. Office hours—9 to 3 daily, 7 to 8 evening; Sunday, 9 to 12 only. Call or address

DR. ALLEN,
26½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

P. S.—I have a vegetable compound, the result of many years of special practice and hard study, which under my special advice has never failed of success in the cure of **Lost Manhood, Prostatorrhœa, etc.** o20-4ptf

FOR THE LADIES.

How to Abolish a Common Household Tyrant.

My friend Marcia is subjected to a petty tyranny in her own household, felt also, I suspect, in other households more or less consciously, and from which there should be relief, for the most tyrannical tyrant is a domestic one.

The oppressor in this instance is not, as you might suppose the last new baby, nor an unreasonable husband, nor even cook; for her babies are charming, her husband is the most considerate of men, and her cook, owing to some taming process known only to herself, is a model of good nature. My friend is no weak-minded woman, tyrannized over by her own uncertain moods; she has herself well in hand, is intelligent, well read, and has a mind of her own on the questions of the day.

Perhaps if you will secrete yourself in Marcia's pretty sitting-room you may get a glimpse of the tyrant—the gentle reader being the only individual in whom such a course is honorable, and who may fairly expect to hear no ill of himself while listening.

It is a hot afternoon in August, and Marcia comes in looking cool and sweet in her muslin dress, except for a flush on her face. "See here, Nette," she says to her young sister, who lays down her book to listen—"here is a telegram from my old friend, Alice Gustorf, and she is going to stop over twenty-four hours with her husband on their way to Nebraska. They will be here at half-past five; what shall I do?"

"Do? Why, be glad to see them, I should think," replied Nette.

"Oh, yes, of course, only it's Tuesday, the driest day in the week in the larder, and not a crumb of cake in the house, and I can't buy any in this country town, you know. *Do* you think, if I hurried, I could get a loaf of cake baked, and see to getting a room in order, too?"

"Why, Marcia, you would be all hot and tired and flurried; what is the difference if we don't have cake?"

This same Nette, be it remarked, always walks up and looks at things with her own original, independent eyes.

Her sister answered, half vexed: "That's just like you! but you never kept house, and don't understand. Of course, if I don't have things nice they will think I am no housekeeper—and Mr. Gustorf is used to having everything at home. Nobody thinks of sitting down to tea without cake, particularly with company."

"Now, see here Marcia, just let me see to the tea, and you devote yourself to looking beautiful, and to giving some extra touches to the guest-chamber. You shall find that younger sisters are of some use even if they never did keep house; and, whatever you do, don't heat yourself up and bring back your headache?"

So, as she really did not see how to help it, Marcia left the dining-room in her sister's hands, and was able to give her friends welcome with an air of being entirely ready to see them. It was, however, not without some misgivings that she ushered her friends out to tea when the bell rang. She was sure the table would look bare, and the feast meager, without the basket heaped with her famous cake.

But when the blessing was asked, and she ventured to look around, she had to confess to herself that the table looked well enough. It was set, as usual, with the most exact and perfect neatness. There was a platter of delicately-sliced ham in the center, with a handful of nasturtiums blazing away in the middle of it, two or three of which served to each person would make a far dantier relish to the ham than any coarse condiments like pepper and mustard. There was a cut-glass dish of pickles, and one of cheese, cut in oblong blocks, and piled like a children's cob house, on a green majolica leaf. There were peaches, with real cream, and pretty little prints of grass butter, and the bread, if not so fresh, was still moist and light.

Nobody seemed to miss anything, and if Mrs. Gustorf did, it was to exclaim, mentally, "If one woman can serve her guests so delightful a tea without cake, I know another who will try it."

The next day, when the guests had gone, Marcia and her sister "had it out" on the cake question; Nette, for once, doing most of the talking. "I tell you, my sister," she said, "I've been watching you, and I'm surprised to see how often you, who seem in many things to be so independent, have sacrificed yourself to this unwritten social law that there must be cake for tea though the heavens fall. Do you know, the day Professor Y—— spent here, and he and your wise husband were having such delightful talk, just dropping pearls all about that you would have gathered up for yourself and the children, and I knew you wanted to listen, you spent two mortal hours in the kitchen getting up dessert for dinner and cake for tea. Well, I noticed that the learned man took just three mouthfuls of your *charlotte russe*, and politely shook his head at the cake basket. And since I have the opportunity," pursued the inexorable Nette, "I must ask you if you would not have invited the minister and his wife to stay to tea the other night if it had not happened that the cake was very dry? They would have enjoyed it, I know, after their round of calls; and a cup of tea, and one of your songs after it, would have rested them. Not that I never would let you make cake," she added, magnanimously; "only don't allow yourself to be driven by it."

"Well, my dear," said Marcia, "I suspect you are wise beyond your years, and have thought out a subject that has dimly troubled me now and then, I confess. It is the day of emancipation for women. Let us preach her emancipation from the tyranny of cake."—[Hellen M. Wright, in Christian Union.

ABOUT THE HOME.

Grated cheese may be sent to the teatable, heaped in cone shape on a china plate, and will be eaten with unwonted relish.

Spots of iron rust may be removed always if they are covered with lemon juice mixed with common salt; lay the garment where the sunlight will fall on it.

A very simple and easily prepared polish is made of two ounces of ammonia, one quart of rain water and three ounces of precipitated chalk. Keep this in a bottle and shake well before using.

If moths have made their appearance in the carpets, vigorous measures must be taken to prevent their increase. The carpets should be taken up, aired and beaten. The floors must be thoroughly cleaned, and after that pour a little benzine in any cracks or openings in the boards where it is possible for a moth to find refuge.

A dainty foaming or puff sauce is made by beating the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; dissolve a teacup of sugar in as little water as possible to use, let it boil for two or three minutes, take it from the fire and stir into it a small glass of wine and the whites of the three eggs. This should be made just before it is needed at the table.

The fire used to cook a meal is always available to consume the refuse of the meal. A simple and efficient means of quick removal of garbage is, therefore, always at hand. It would greatly lighten the duties of the Health Officer, it would conduce to private comfort and general welfare, if all the house-holders, instead of throwing kitchen refuse into gutters, alleys, streets or back yards, there to rot and taint the air, would burn it.

Wrinkles are very much under personal control. A girl or youth who indulges in a perpetual knitting of the brows produces a very ugly wrinkle between the eyebrows, but this may be entirely removed by forsaking the trick. A habit of half closing the eyes—very common with near-sighted persons who do not choose to wear glasses—produces wrinkles at their outer corners. An ill-tempered dropping of the corners of the mouth brings wrinkles in those positions.

"Few people know how to cook water," Charles Delmonico used to affirm. "The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off for use in tea, coffee or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and iron and dregs only left in the kettle, is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all."

The Chicago *Druggist* recommends the following remedy for severe scalds and burns: Cover the injured parts freely with soft soap. If the burns be severe apply soon after linseed oil, with a plentiful dressing of flour. This cakes, and fresh oil and flour can be added. When this covering falls off a new skin will have formed, and no scar left. The same journal says carron oil is one of the best remedies where the skin is unbroken, care, of course, being taken to exclude the air from the injured parts.

Two pretty tidies, that can be used to ornament the back of a sofa which is divided in two parts, can be made as follows: For one, take three pieces of pale blue satin ribbon, the length of the sofa cushion, put lace insertion of the same width as the ribbon between the strips of the ribbon, trim the edge with narrow lace, not more than an inch and a half wide. For the other tidy use a contrasting color of ribbon, pink or crimson, or a fine shade of yellow will answer. Paint each strip of the ribbon in some pretty design. The blue could be painted in the palest pink moss-red buds, and the crimson in yellow tulips.

One of our English contemporaries, in reply to an inquirer, recommends a syrup made of the following ingredients for coughs and colds: Take 18 ounces of perfectly sound onions, and after removing the rind make several incisions, but not too deep. Boil together with 13½ ounces of moist sugar and 2⅔ ounces of honey in 35 ounces of water for three-quarters of an hour; strain, and fill into bottles for use. Give one tablespoonful of this mixture (slightly warmed) immediately on attack, and then, according to requirement, five to eight half tablespoonfuls daily. It is said that this mixture was that used by the Zulu Caffres when visiting Europe some two years since, and who suffered much from the climate, but invariably recovered upon its use.

There is no other time in all the day when competent guidance can do so much to make boys manly and girls womanly as when they are at their games. It is not enough to leave the play-ground to the janitor or to some inferior authority; it is the place where the principal, teacher and nearly all others are most needed—not to direct the games, or to meddle in any way with the sports, but to be ready with a cheery voice and an easy grace to suggest to any one about to engage in anything improper that he has forgotten himself. Ruffianism will soon disappear, timid children will learn to assert themselves, and an *esprit de corps* of the play-ground can soon be formed which will have a wonderful influence on the character as well as the actions of the pupils.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In a paper by Professors Ayrton and Perry, read lately before the Physical Society, London, there is a prediction that before long gas engines will be employed in the propulsion of vessels.

The Lartigue balance railway, the locomotive for which is an electro-dynamic apparatus, supplied with electricity from a fixed generator, is a simple, single rail, elevated arrangement from both sides of which the carriages are suspended. A few men can build several hundred yards a day. This railway has been very serviceable in Africa.

A cement which resists damp and firmly attaches labels to iron and tin work consists of a paste of rye meal and a little solution of glue and water, to which as much Venetian turpentine is added as may be required. Ordinary flour paste, when well made, and some glycerine thoroughly incorporated with it, does very well for fixing printed labels on tinned sheet-iron boxes.

It is reported that Pressac & Co. of Paris have introduced a salt which, placed in water, is partly dissolved without increase of temperature, and produces a liquid capable of generating, with the aid of zinc and carbon, an electric current. It is also said that this cell gives rise to no fumes or smell. The salt is partly melted in two parts of water, and the liquid can be used at once.

Silveroid is the trade name given to a new, close-grained, brilliant, white alloy, regarding the composition of which little is known beyond the fact that cadimum enters into it. It is intended to take the place of the brass, bronze and gun metal classes of alloys, and if all turns out to be true which is spoken in its favor it will soon do so, especially in the manufacture of articles which must be strong and capable of taking a fine polish.

A cloud so dense as to prevent persons from reading bold type at midday passed over a great part of Lancashire, England, recently. The unusual darkness lasted about an hour. From the accounts given by intelligent observers of the occurrence the cloud must have consisted of finely divided carbon dust. Rain which fell copiously in some places was as black as ink. At other localities where hail or snow fell it was noticed that each was likewise black. Not a long time ago such a phenomenon would have been deemed ominous.

A Zanesville (Ohio) correspondent writes to the *Scientific American* that dogs may not only be made profitable in mines by being taught to draw small carts, but it is entirely feasible to teach them to patrol mines as detectors of the presence of fire damp or natural gas. A dog of sixteen or twenty inches high is recommended as likely to be most serviceable in the work, but he should be trained by the watchman so as to be always ready to make rapidly the rounds of the mine before the watchman starts. The plan is to send the dog through the mine. If he returns it will be known that the mine is safe. Failure of doggy to come back indicates danger from gas.

BACHELOR MUSINGS.

At night as I sit in my quiet retreat
And lazily puff my cigar,
The light and perfume that encircle me there,
The restful repose of my cozy armchair,
Make bachelor lodgings seem sweet.

The world down below often wonders, I know,
How a fellow so foolish can be
As to live all alone
In a home not his own,
And so many fair fish in the sea.

Mrs. Grundy, severe, tries to make it appear
That a bachelor's heart is a stone,
But she's off of her base,
At least in one case—
I simply refer to my own.

No doubter am I this fact to deny:
Since Adam first winked at the sun
A sweet, loving wife
Is the crown of man's life,
His children are treasures, each one.

And now I propose to briefly disclose
My reasons for "holding the fort"—
I am not such a knave
As to purchase a slave
When myself I can scarcely support.

It is all very well for people to tell
Of love in a cottage, you know;
But I firmly decline—
No, not any in mine,
Without a full cellar below.

—[D. H. Field, in Chicago Times.

Our Future Lumber Supply.

The tenth annual census of the United States (1880) furnishes many valuable facts, among which we gather the following tabulated statement of standing timber in sixteen States, or what is known as the timber belt of the whole country:

	Feet.
Michigan, white pine	35,000,000,000
Wisconsin, white pine	41,000,000,000
Minnesota, white pine	6,100,000,000
Pennsylvania, white pine	1,800,000,000
Pennsylvania, hemlock	4,500,000,000
Maine, white pine	475,000,000
Maine, spruce	5,000,000,000
New Hampshire, spruce	1,510,000,000
Vermont, spruce	189,086,000
California, redwood	25,825,000,000
Texas, long-leafed yellow pine	20,908,000,000
Texas, short-leafed yellow pine	26,563,000,000
Texas, loblolly	20,007,000,000
Mississippi, long-leafed yellow pine	17,200,000,000
Mississippi, short-leafed yellow pine	6,775,000,000
Louisiana, long-leafed yellow pine	26,588,000,000
Louisiana, short-leafed yellow pine	21,625,000,000
Arkansas, short-leafed yellow pine	41,315,000,000
South Carolina, long-leafed yellow pine	5,316,000,000
North Carolina, long-leafed yellow pine	5,229,000,000
Florida, long-leafed yellow pine	6,615,000,000
Alabama, long-leafed yellow pine	18,885,000,000
Alabama, short-leafed yellow pine	2,307,000,000
Georgia, short-leafed yellow pine	16,778,000,000
Showing total feet standing	357,550,086,000

From this we see that the eight Northern States contain a total of 121,409,000,000 feet, or a little over one-third of the whole amount standing; but from this estimate it is proper that we should deduct almost the whole estimate of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Vermont, as but little of their timber is now accessible and none beyond the requirements for home consumption.

The twenty-five thousand millions feet of redwood in California, included also in the above estimate, is practically out of the list, for whatever may yet be determined as its comparative or market value, it can have no effect upon the supply of the States, and so we bring the supply of marketable timber of the North practically to the limits of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, which gives us the aggregate of eighty-one thousand million feet. Out of this amount we must also deduct a reserve for home consumption (as they have no young growth to keep up the supply) of about one-half the whole estimate, and then we have but forty to fifty thousand millions feet as the total marketable supply of the Northwest, or less than enough to keep up the ratio of cutting for ten years more. Surely these figures cannot afford pleasure to Chicago, the greatest lumber market of the world, nor to large manufacturers, who have so many millions of dollars invested in machinery, mills, etc.

The richest little girl in the world is the seven-year-old daughter of Captain Perkins, of the navy, her grandfather, William F. Weld, of Boston, having recently left her $7,000,000. She is to have $20,000 annually until she reaches legal age to receive her millions.—[Boston Post.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE drank with soda water is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often!

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14 1884.

BAGS AND BAGGING—The market for Wheat Bags has proved disappointing for holders thus far. Prices are actually weaker than they were a month or six weeks ago. A good many lots have been sold, but as no one wants to carry stock over to another season there is considerable competition for custom, and this of course tends to depress the price. It has been figured out, over and over again, that the supply was entirely inadequate to the wants of the coast. But it is evident that buyers do not believe the story, for there has never been a season when there appeared to be such good opportunities for speculation, and yet the spirit of speculation is notably absent. We quote Wheat Bags all the way from 6⅞c to 7⅛c, but have heard of no sales at the latter figure for some time. Wool Bags are nominal at 35@40c, and Potato Gunnies are quiet at 11½@12½c.

BREAD—Following is the latest city price-list of the California Cracker Company for lots in cases containing about 25, 50 and 80 ℔s each:

Alphabet, ℘ ℔	12c	Milk, Fancy, ℘ ℔	9c
Assorted	10	Monitors	8
Assorted Extra	12	Nic Nacs	12
Bananas	14	Novelties	12
Boston	8	Numerals	12
Butter	7	Oatmeal	10
Charms	12	Overland	9
Cocoanut Cakes	14	Oysters	7
Cocoanut Taffy Cakes	14	Palace Mixed	15
Congress	16	Pearl	7
Cracknell	20	Picnic	6
Cracker Meal	8	Picnic Ex	7
Cream	16	Pretzels	10
Egg Jumbles	14	Saloon Pilot	6
Excelsiors	14	Santa Clara	7
Fruits	10	Seed Cakes	9
Galetta	7	Soda	5½
Ginger Cakes	9	Soda Extra	6½
Ginger Nuts	11	Spice Jumbles	12
Graham	8	Sugar	8
Honey C's Frosted	14	Vanilla Bars	14
Jenny Lind	9	Wafers	7
La Grande	9	Water	8
Lemon	9	Wines	8
Lunch	7	Ship Bread	3½
Medallions	12	Pilot Bread	4
Milk	8	Pilot Bread, Extra	4½

BRICK—California building descriptions are in good demand at $6 50@11; English fire, $32 50@37 50 ℘ thousand; English Bath, 45c ℘ dozen.

BROOMS—A local manufacturer publishes his price list as follows: Common Patent No. 3, $1 75; do ring necks, $1 50; Extra Patent, $2 50, for No. 1, $2 25 for No. 2 and $2 for No. 3; Ladies' Delight, $2; Patent Cap (Eastern brush), $4, $3 50 and $3 25 for the three numbers; Eureka, $3 50, $3 25 and $3, for the three numbers: Mill and Stable, $3 and $2 50; Ship, $1 50; painted handles, 25c extra; galvanized bands, 50c extra; Toy Brooms, $1 75; 1 and 2 string velvet tops, $1 50; 3 string velvet tops, $1 75; patent ferrule handle, $1 75 ℘ dozen.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 17c for 16 oz, and 15c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 14c; Star, 14-oz, 13½c; Eagle, 12-oz, 11c; Cincinnati, 12-oz, 11½c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14-oz, 15c; do 16-oz, 17c; Solar Sperm, 14-oz, 14@14½c; Adamantine, 11½-oz 11@11½c; Globe, 10½-oz, 9½@10c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 17@18c ℘ ℔.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 1-℔ tins at $2 25@2 50 ℘ dozen; Assorted, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, Gooseberry, and Quince Jams, 2-℔ tins, $2 25@2 50; Blackberry and Currant Jams, $2 50@2 75; Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, $2 75@3 ℘ dozen, 2-℔ tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½-℔ tins:

Assorted	$2 00@2 25
Blackberries	2 25@2 50
Gooseberries	2 50@3 75
Raspberries	2 75@3 00
Strawberries	2 75@3 00
Black Cherries	2 25@2 50
White Cherries	2 75@3 00
Currants	2 25@2 50
Grapes, Muscatel	2 00@2 25
Apples	1 75@2 00
Pears, Bartlett	2 35@2 50
Plums Assorted	2 00@2 25
Coes G. Drop	2 00@2 25
Damson	2 00@2 25
Egg	2 00@2 25
Green Gage	2 00@2 25
Prunes, German	2 00@2 25
Apricots	2 00@2 25
Nectarines	2 25@2 50
Peaches, Y. F	2 25@2 50
Quinces	2 25@2 5[illegible]

CEMENT—Eastern, $2 25@2 50; foreign, $3 50@3 75 ℘ bbl; Golden Gate Plaster, $2 75@3; Wotherspoon Plaster, $3@3 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50@1 75 ℘ bbl; Land Plaster, $12 50 ℘ ton; Fire Clay, $4 ℘ bbl for American and $5 for English; Brick Dust, $4@5 ℘ bbl; Cattle Hair, 2½c; Goat Hair, 4c ℘ ℔.

CORDAGE—Sisal, 1½-inch and upward, 11c; 12-thread, 11½c; 6 and 9-thread, 12c; Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, Twine for Hops and for Grape Vines, 11c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 11c; Manila, 1½-inch and upward, and also Rope for Transmission of Power, Bale Rope, Tarred Lanyard, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, and Twine for Hops and Grape Vines, 16c; 12-thread, 16½c; 6 and 9-thread, 17c; Cable and Sand Pump Lines for Well Boring, and Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 17c; all other kinds, 17½@18c. Discount on invoices of 10,000 ℔s. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent. off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

COAL—The imports are on the increase. It is quite time. The winter months are approaching, when the house demand is doubled. The receipts from all sources for July, Mount Diablo mines alone excepted, were 67,60[illegible] tons. This is a small increase over May and June, but slightly under the total for April. It is simply an indication of augmented deliveries. In the first eleven days of August the receipts were 33,3[illegible]0 tons. The remainder of the month may not fulfill this proportion, but it is plain that the total for August will be larger than that of any other month this year, with the prospect of a still further increase in September and October. But there is little expectation of any abatement in prices. We quote: Coos Bay, Renton and Seattle from ship's side or from Coal Bunkers on wharf, $7 50; Nanaimo, $8 to $8 50 for Southfield Steam and $9@9 50 for Southfield for domestic use; Wellington, $9 50@10. The private circular of J. W. Harrison quotes as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate.
Australian, ℘ ton	$7 37½@$7 50	$7 75
Liverpool	7 12½@ 7 25	7 00
West Hartley	7 50 @ 7 75	8 00
Scotch Splint	7 25 @ 7 37½	7 50
Cardiff	7 00 @ 7 25	7 25
Lehigh	12 50 @ 12 75	13 00
Cumberland	9 25 @ 9 50	10 00
Egg	11 25 @ 11 50	11 50

COFFEE—Imports for the last half of July were light, aggregating only 392,6[illegible]0 ℔s. The demand is also very light. The stock of Central American in first hands on the 1st of August was 53,281 bags, against 45,000 bags a year ago, and 6[illegible],000 bags two years ago. The sales for the first seven months of the year were 76,600 bags, of which 1,600 bags went overland. Quotations at the close are as follows: Costa Rica and Guatemala at 10½@11½c; medium to fair do, 9@10½c; inferior to ordinary do, 8@8½c; Salvador, 10c for unwashed and 11c for washed.

FISH—The pack of Salmon on the Columbia river this season is estimated at over 600,000 cases, half of which has been sold and shipped away. We quote the range of the market at $1 [illegible] to $1 15. Those who sold early in the season did better. Pacific Cod, 5½c in 50 ℔ bdls, 6c for selected in 100 ℔ cases, and 7c for boneless; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ℘ ℔; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@2 for No. 1 in 15 ℔ kits, and $2 75@3 for Mess in 15 ℔ kits.

LEATHER—Sole for export, 18@19c; rough for export, 21@22c; best sole for local use, 28@30c; medium, 26c@27½c; light, 23@24c; Harness, 25@30c; Harness, No. 2, 24@27c ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—Nothing doing in cargo lots, and prices for same are $1 50 to $2 below the following rates, which are for retail lots:

Rough Pine, merchantable, ℘ M feet	$18 50
Rough Pine, No. 2	14 50
Rough Redwood, No. 1	19 50
Rough Redwood, No. 2	15 50
1x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	31 00
1x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	23 00
1x4 and 1¼x4x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	29 50
1x4 and 1¼x4x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	24 00
Stepping, Pine	29 00
Surfaced Redwood, No. 1	35 00
1x4 T. & G. Redwood, 12 ft and over	35 00
1x6 T. & G. Redwood, 12 ft and over	35 00
1x4 and 6 T. & G. Redwood, No. 2	27 00
[illegible]-inch	30 00
Fancy Pickets	25 00
Rough Pickets	15 00
Rough Square	13 00
Shingles	2 00

METALS—The active demand for Tin Plate noted about the close of July has subsided. In the mean time the arrivals have been large. All kinds are now in full supply, and quite low and dull. The consumptive demand for Pig Iron is less active than at this time last year, and lots of Scotch, just arrived, if forced on the market, would net a loss to the importer. J. W. Harrison's private circular quotes Pig Iron as follows:

	To Arrive.	On the Spot.
Eglington, ℘ ton	$24 00	$24 00
Glengarnock	25 00	24 50
Shotts No. 1	26 00	26 00
Clay Lane White	22 00	23 00
American soft	25 50	27 00

Clipper Gap (California) Pig Iron is quoted at $30@32 50 for Nos 1 to 4. We quote as follows for other kinds: Coke Tin, $5 25@5 60; Roofing do, $6; Charcoal do, $6 50@6 75 ℘ bx; Yellow Metal, 20@22c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 8½@9c; Pig Lead, 4@4½c; Bar Lead, 5½@6c; Lead Pipe, 7@8c; Sheet Lead, 8@8½c; Bar Copper, 13c; Pig Tin, 19½c ℘ ℔.

NAILS—Market weak at $2 90 to $3 20 for jobbing lots of 10 kegs.

OIL—Castor, $1 65@1 75; China Nut, 69c; refined Cocoanut, 45@5[illegible]c; California Linseed, in single barrels, 63c for raw and 65c ℘ gallon for boiled; Petroleum, 110 degrees, in cans, 17@21c; do, in bulk, 15c; do, 150 degrees, 24@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 90c in bbls and $1 in tins; Whale, 50@55c; Crude Sperm [illegible]c; Possel Olive, $5@5 25; Plagniol Olive, $5 50@6 50; Duret do, $5 50@6 75; extra fine kinds, $8@9 ℘ dozen quarts.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, product of local factory, 6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 80c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ℘ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—The price for the leading brand is $[illegible] ℘ flask, which is a fraction over 39c ℘ ℔.

RICE—Hawaiian has been advanced to ¼c for jobbing lots. China is in large large supply and weak as follows: Mixed, $3 85 to $3 90 for old crop, and $4 20@4 25 for new crop; No. 2 China, $4 to $4 50; No. 1 do, $6@6 25 ℘ two mats, each nominally 50 ℔s, the net weight of which is 46 to 48 ℔s.

SALT—Liverpool fine is quoted at $21@25; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $22@25 for fine; California, $10@12 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

SUGAR—Since the 16th of June, prices of refined in this market, as quoted at the two local refineries, have been as follows for lots in bbls:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	9¾c	...
(A) Patent Cube	...	9¾c
(A) Crushed	9¾	9¾
(A) Loaves	9¾	...
Fine Crushed	9½	9½
Powdered	9½	...
Extra Powdered	...	9⅝
Extra Fine Powdered	10¼	...
Dry Granulated	8⅞	8⅞
Extra Granulated	...	8⅝
Confectioners' (A)	8⅝	...
Extra C	...	7⅞
Extra Golden C	8	...
Golden C	7⅞	7⅞
El Dorado C	7⅞	...

SYRUP—The American Refinery still quotes its product at 45c in bbls, 47½c in hf bbls, 52½c 5-gallon kegs, and 62½c in 1-gallon tins. Hawaiian Molasses is quoted at 13@15c; New Orleans Molasses, 75@80c ℘ gallon.

TEA—This season's Japan Tea is jobbing at 32½@37½c.

TOBACCO—Plug, 41@85c; Smoking, 50c to $1 ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—We quote high proof, $1 35@1 50; low proof, $1 75@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ℘ gall, according to age.

WINE—French Claret, $55@80 ℘ cask; Champagne, $17@32 ℘ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $1 05@1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@3 25; White, 45c@$1 50 ℘ gall.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, August 15th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $8 50@9 ℘ case; Oranges, California, $3 50 ℘ box; Limes, $1 75; Bananas, $3 25@3 50 ℘ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ℘ dozen; Cocoanuts, $5 50@6 ℘ 100; Apples, 75c to $1 25 ℘ bx; Peaches, 60c@$1; Apricots, $1@1 25 ℘ box; Plums, 2@4c; Blackberries, 4@5c; Cantaloupes, 75c@$1 25; Watermelons, $1@1 25; Grapes, $1@1 25 ℘ box.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ℘ doz, $1 50; assorted, gallon cans, $4 50; Peaches, 2½-℔ cans, $1 75; Portland Blueberries, 2-℔ cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ℘ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 8@9c ℘ ℔; do quartered, 7@8c; Pears, peeled, 7@8c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 18@19c; Peaches, 10@12½c; do peeled, 19@20c; Prunes, German and French, 12½@13c; Blackberries, 14@15c; Figs, California, 6@7c ℘ ℔.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ℘ doz, $2 30; Peaches, $2 50; Bartlett Pears, $2 50; Plums, $2 25; Blackberries, $2 90@3; Gooseberries, $3; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $2 25; Muscat Grapes, $2 25; Red Currants, $2 75; Cherries, $3 25.

VEGETABLES—New Potatoes, 60@75c; New Onions, 60@75; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 60@75c ℘ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ℘ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 5c ℘ ℔; Artichokes, 25c ℘ doz; Jerusalem Artichokes, 3½@4c ℘ ℔; Celery, 60@75c ℘ doz; Garlic, 3@4c; Rhubarb, 4@5c; Peas, 3c; Asparagus, 3@4c ℘ ℔; Cucumbers, 5@6c ℘ doz; String Beans, 2c; Wax Beans, 2½@3c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 60 ℘ barrel; Oatmeal, $4 60 ℘ 100 ℔s, latter for Eastern; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 25@2 50; white, $2 25@2 50; Cracked Wheat, $2 65.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 20@21c ℘ ℔; dressed, 22@23c; full-grown Chickens, $7 50@8 ℘ dozen; young Roosters, $8@8 50 ℘ dozen; Broilers, $5@5 50; tame Ducks, $10; Geese, $2@2 25 ℘ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 28@30c ℘ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Mallard Ducks, $5@6 ℘ dozen; Teal, $1@1 50 ℘ dozen; Sprig, $2@2 50 ℘ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 22@25c ℘ ℔; mixed lots, in rolls, 18c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 19@20c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $10@13 ℘ ton; Alfalfa hay, $7@8 ℘ ton; Bran, $16 50 ℘ ton; Middlings, $19 50 ℘ ton; Barley, whole, $18 ℘ ton; ground, $1; Wheat, $1 35@1 50 ℘ cwt; tame Oats, $2; Corn, $1 65 ℘ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 8@9c; Mutton, 5½c ℘ ℔; Pork, 9c; Veal, small calves, 11@12c; large, 9@10c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 8½@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 7@8c ℘ ℔; Oregon, 7@8c; Pop Corn, 6@8c ℘ ℔; Red Clover, 14@15c; Red Top, 11@12½c. Nuts—English Walnuts, 9½@10c; California Walnuts, 9@10c; Almonds, 14@15c; Peanuts, California, 6½@7c; Lard (California), cans, 14c; Eastern, 14@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 8½@9c; heavy, 10c; dry, 16½c; Tallow, 6c; Hops, offering at 30c ℘ ℔—stocks very small.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15th.

FLOUR—Best city extra, $5@5 20; Medium, $3 50@4 50; shipping superfine, $3@4 25 ℘ bbl.

WHEAT—The market remains stationary at a range of $1 30@1 32½ ℘ ctl for the better class of shipping grades. Sellers are not responding to the demand as freely as might be desired. Low ruling prices tend to keep back supplies.

Call trading this morning was of moderate character, footing up 1,400 tons, as follows:

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 43¼.

Buyer season, city—200 tons, $1 43½; 300, $1 43⅜; 300, $1 43¼.

Buyer 1884, city—100 tons, $1 37¾; 100, $1 38.

Seller 1884, city—100 tons, $1 31⅝; 100, $1 31½; 100, $1 31⅝ ℘ ctl.

BARLEY—There was no very pressing demand this morning, and business was slow in consequence. Receipts were somewhat large, but this fact did not seem to materially influence values. Choice feed is held at 85c, while 82½c is the recognized rate for anything that will come up to the No. 1 standard. Low grades are quotable at 77½@80c. Brewing keeps about the same. Something very fancy might bring a trifle above our top figure. Quotable at 95c@$1 05 for old and 85@90c ℘ ctl for new quality.

Call business this morning was active, though prices were irregular. Proceedings opened somewhat strong, but subsequently weakened, and almost immediately rallied. About 4,000 tons changed hands as follows:

Buyer season—800 tons, 93¼c; 100, 93⅛c; 800, 93c; 100, 92⅞c; 100, 92¾c.

Seller season—100 tons, 81c; 200, 80⅞c; 100, 80¾c.

Seller 1884—500 tons, 81¼c ℘ ctl.

OATS—There is a general desire to realize on new crop, giving the market a weak tone. We quote old as follows: Surprise and Milling, $1 60@1 70; No. 1, $1 45@1 55; No. 2, $1 25@1 35; Black, $1 10@1 20 ℘ ctl; new Salinas Feed, $1 10@1 25.

CORN—California Yellow is quotable at $1 57½ to $1 60 for large and $1 62½@1 65 for small; White, $1 50@1 55; Nebraska, $1 42½@1 45 ℘ ctl.

SEEDS—Mustard, $2 25@2 37½ for Brown, and $1 75@2 for Yellow; Canary, 4@5c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2¼@3c; Timothy, 5½@6c; Alfalfa, 7½@8c; Flax, $2 60@2 75 ℘ ctl.

HAY—Alfalfa, $8@12; Wheat, $13@16; Oat, $12@16; Barley, $9@12; Mixed, $7@11 ℘ ton.

HOPS—Nominal. No stocks.

RYE—In very light request. Quotable at 92@92½c ℘ ctl.

POTATOES—We quote wharf rates as follows: Early Rose, 40@50c in sacks and 50@65c ℘ ctl in boxes; Garnet Chile, 65@75c; Peerless, 70@75c ℘ ctl. Sweet are quotable at 2½@3c ℘ ℔.

ONIONS—Quotable at 45@60c ℘ ctl for Silverskins.

BEANS—Bayos, $4 50@4 60; Butter, $3 25; Pinks, $4 50; Reds, $4 50; Lima, $2 60@2 75; Small White, $2 65@2 75; Pea, $2 75@2 80 ℘ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The market is still surfeited with Tomatoes. We quote as follows: Green Peas, 2@2½c ℘ ℔; String Beans, 1½c ℘ ℔; Tomatoes, 20@25c for Vacaville, and 35@40c ℘ box for river; Summer Squash, 20@25c ℘ box; Green Corn, 25@75c ℘ box; Artichokes, 10c ℘ dozen; Carrots, 40@60c; Turnips, 50@65c ℘ ctl; Beets, 50@75c ℘ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ℘ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@75c ℘ dozen; Cabbage, 60c ℘ ctl; Garlic, 1½@2c ℘ ℔; Celery, 50c ℘ dozen; Green Peppers, 50c ℘ box, according to quality; Egg Plant, $1 ℘ box; Okra, 6c ℘ ℔.

FRUIT—Strawberries are coming forward in fine order. Watermelons and Cantaloupes are pouring into market, but seem to pass quickly from first hands. Apples, 50@75c for common, and $1@1 25 ℘ box for good to choice; Pears, 30@50c ℘ basket and 60c@$1 ℘ box; Bartlett do, $1 50@2; Strawberries, $5@7 ℘ chest; Raspberries, $8@10 ℘ chest; Blackberries, $2 25@3 ℘ chest; Figs, 30@57c ℘ box; Apricots, 90c@$1 ℘ box; Plums, 1@2½c ℘ ℔; Peaches, 50c@$1 ℘ box; Crawford do, 60c@$1 ℘ basket; Grapes, 50@75c ℘ box for common, and $1@1 25 ℘ box for good to choice: Nectarines, 50c@$1 ℘ box; Cantaloupes, 50c@$1 50 ℘ crate; Watermelons, $5@7 ℘ hundred; Lemons, $8 50@9 for Sicily; Mexican Limes, $12@17 ℘ box; Bananas, $1 50@3 ℘ bunch; California Oranges, $2 50@3 50 ℘ box.

HONEY—Comb, 8@11c; Extracted, 5@5½c ℘ ℔.

BUTTER—Sales at an advance on our top figure are becoming more general, and it is more than likely that prices for fancy brands will be established at 30c before the close of the week. Fancy, 26@28c; good to choice, 21@25c; store packed, 16@18c; firkin, 20@21c for choice new, and 15@18c for fair to good; Eastern, 14@17c ℘ ℔.

CHEESE—Finds good custom. Quotable at 10@13c ℘ ℔.

EGGS—Choice are scarce and quickly sell at full rates, while poor are neglected. California, choice, 28@30c; ordinary, 25@27c; Eastern, 20@23c; Utah, 25@27c ℘ dozen.

POULTRY—The market was a shade easier this morning. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 25@26c; do, hens, 24@26c; Roosters, $7 50@8 for old, and $5 50@8 for young; Hens, $7 50@8 50; Broilers, $3@4 50 as to size; Ducks, $5 50@6 50 ℘ dozen; Geese, $1 50@2 25 ℘ pair.

GAME—Quiet. Venison, 11@12c ℘ ℔; Hare, $1 75@2 50; Rabbits, 75c@$1 25 for small, and $1 50@1 75 ℘ dozen for cottontail.

WOOL—The market continues inactive. We quote spring:

Humboldt and Mendocino, ℘ ℔	18@21c
Northern	17@20
Sacramento and Foothills	14@18
San Joaquin and Southern	10@15
Eastern Oregon	15@19

FRESH MEATS—Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 7½@8½c; second quality, 6½@7½c; third do, 5½@6c ℘ ℔. Veal—Quotable at 9@13c ℘ ℔. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at 5@5½c and Ewes at 4¾@5¼c ℘ ℔. Lamb—Spring is quotable at 7½@8½c ℘ ℔. Pork—Live Hogs, 6¼@6⅝c for hard grain Hogs on foot; dressed do, 8@8½c ℘ ℔.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 15th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and Wheat is irregular.

WOOL—California is steady at 10@12c for fall burry, and 12@15c for clean fall; spring burry, 10c@14c; clean spring 15@24c; pulled, 28@35c.

HIDES—California are steady at 21c.

CHICAGO, August 15th.

WHEAT—80⅛c for September.

CORN—50⅝c for September.

PORK—$22 25.

LARD—$7 55 for September.

RIBS—$9 70 for September.

SHORT RIBS—$9 95 for September.

LIVERPOOL, August 15th.

WHEAT—Is quiet. California lots, 7s 4d to 7s 7d. Cargo lots off coast, little demand; and on passage, very dull; cargoes off coast, 37s; just shipped, 37s 6d; nearly due, 37s. Quantity of Wheat on passage to Continent, 400,000 quarters; quantity of Flour and Wheat on passage to United Kingdom, 1,950,000 quarters.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden August 12th:

For Sacramento—Capital Packing Company, 14 boxes canned goods; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 carloads sheet iron; Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch, 280 bundles newspaper; John Breuner, 1 bale dry goods; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 2 boxes hardware, 3 cases saddlery; Locke & Lavenson, 1 roll carpet; A. Dennery & Co., 4 barrels glassware, 1 hogshead crockery; Joseph Hahn & Co., 1 box drugs; Cecil Warner, 3 bundles and 1 crate wheels; Weinstock & Lubin, 2 cases hats; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 case velvet, 1 case canvas, 1 case silk, 2 cases piece goods, 1 case worsted dress goods; M. Fenton, 1 box household goods; Burns, Church & Hancock, 1 hogshead crockery; Anderson & Johnson, 1 box woolens; E. B. Merrill, 1 box woolens; Gattman & Wilson, 1 box cloaks; Maria Dewey, 1 case clothing; Lindley & Co., 12 tierces hams, 60 boxes and 10 crates starch; Mebius & Co., 10 tierces hams; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 20 bags canary seed, 20 barrels currants, 72 tierces hams; G. B. Corwin, 2 cases cigars; Adams, McNeill & Co., 20 tierces hams.

For Woodland—J. F. Hink, 2 cases shoes.

For Stockton—Stockton Wheel Company, 31 bundles spokes; N. P. Henderson, 6 springs, 25 bundles fellies, 2 bundles poles, 12 bundles shafts.

For Marysville—B. F. Gilman, 5 cases shoes; Ed. Neuclander, 2 cases corsets.

For Red Bluff—J. & J. Dobson, 1 roll carpet.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15th.

MORNING SESSION.

230 Ophir	1 25	1530 S. Nev	2@1 95
760 Mexican	2@1 95	1200 Exchequer	40@45c
1080 G. and C.	2 10@2 2[illegible]	50 Bullion	60c
370 B. & B.	2 35@2 45	250 Union	1 65
500 California	10c	625 Alta	2 60@2 65
450 Savage	95c	50 Occidental	1 10
1550 Con. Va.	30c	350 Navajo	4 15
940 Chollar	3 20@4 10	100 Belle Isle	80c
725 Potosi	1 55@1 60	250 Bodie	2 10@2 05
3170 H. and N.	2 50@2 85	100 Mono	75c
200 Point	1 40	200 Con. Pacific	55c
600 Alpha	1 15@1 20		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

50 Belmont	1 25	950 Potosi	1 75@1 70
100 Prize	50c	2670 H and N	3@2 85
50 Navajo	4 10	400 Point	1 40
70 Belle Isle	75c	300 Alpha	1 25@1 30
250 Bodie	2 15	550 Sierra Nev	2
50 Mono	75c	130 Utah	1 25
100 Ophir	1 35	200 Overman	20c
205 Mexican	2 05@[illegible]	10 Exchequer	45c
30 G. & C.	2 30	350 Union	1 65
680 B and Belch	2 55@2 45	205 Alta	2 65
1325 Savage	1@1 05	200 Benton	50c
230 Con. Virginia	30c	50 Andes	30c
750 Chollar	3 50@3 25		

WHETHER you prefer the sea breeze or the bracing mountain air for your summer vacation you should not omit to provide yourself with a bottle of Angostura Bitters, which is the acknowledged standard regulator of the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine article manufactured only by J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Absinthe as a Cure for Cholera.

As if Frenchmen had not sufficient excuses for drinking absinthe already, a French priest fresh from Cochin China has supplied them with another. Absinthe, it is now proclaimed, is an infallible remedy for cholera. A small dose of absinthe, taken in a glass of claret, will restore circulation and warmth. With some patients the cure is as rapid as the attack; with others it is only accomplished after twenty-four hours. In a small parish in Cochin China, M. Janin, the priest in question, cured seventy-three cholera patients out of seventy-six attacked by the disease; six French soldiers in the fortress Soctrang were cured by the same means, while only one died, and he was dying before Janin came. Should one dose of absinthe prove insufficient M. Janin recommends the patient to continue taking it; he says of himself that when attacked by cholera he drank one-third liter of absinthe in about ten minutes, after which he slept and woke cured. It is a curious fact that after taking five or six doses of claret mixed with absinthe, the patients are rarely intoxicated. If, however, they fall asleep in a state of intoxication, they are saved. In case of an insufficient quantity being taken death is sure to ensue. In the long run, however, it is safe to say that absinthe will kill many more Frenchmen than cholera.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

—THE—

DAILY RECORD-UNION

Is the only paper of general circulation published outside of San Francisco in California. The RECORD-UNION is a consolidation of the business, circulation, good-will and news franchises of the SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION, established in 1852, and the DAILY RECORD, established in 1867. As the successors to the circulation and long-established business of the two great dailies mentioned, it takes rank as the OLDEST AND BEST ESTABLISHED Journal published in the interior of all the Pacific States and Territories. It is the only paper outside of San Francisco receiving the full Daily Telegraphic and Special Reports of the Associated Press of New York. It is the only paper published in the Capital of California that has a general coast circulation. As a Political, News and Literary Journal it occupies the front rank of journalism on the Pacific Slope. It is distributed in all the cities and towns on the Coast, and has the largest home circulation. It is the acknowledged leader and exponent of public opinion in the Pacific States and Territories.

It is the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM on the Coast. All Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for it.

Terms: $6 per year $3 50 for six months; $2 for three months. Postage prepaid.

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SACRAMENTO, CAL.

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"WEEKLY UNION!"

A paper unsurpassed in value by any published in the United States.

The WEEKLY UNION presents the largest and best variety of matter of any paper West of the Rocky Mountains.

All the Departments represented in the DAILY RECORD-UNION appear in the WEEKLY.

The merits of this INCOMPARABLE JOURNAL are being more fully appreciated now than at any time in its history.

ITS CIRCULATION

Has always been and remains more general than that of any other paper published in California, and it is constantly increasing. It circulates in every part of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Arizona, and the Sandwich Islands, with a large list of subscribers in the Atlantic States and Europe.

Within the past year its circulation has had a MARKED AND RAPID INCREASE. The WEEKLY UNION is, therefore, at the very head of all papers of its class published on the coast. It is the BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM for all who desire to reach the Farming and Mining Community.

All Postmasters are Agents for it.

It is the best present to send to friends in the East and Europe.

Terms: $2 per year; $1 25 for six months; 75 cents for three months.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

ADDRESS:

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PAPILLON BLOOD CURE

IT IS NOT AN ALTERATIVE. IT RESTORES THE BLOOD TO A HEALTHY CONDITION. FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER STOMACH, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS, AS LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, FLATULENCE, STOMACH-ACHE, JAUNDICE, CONSTIPATION COLIC, VOMITING, NERVOUSNESS, WAKEFULNESS BACK-ACHE NEURALGIA, AND SICK-HEAD-ACHE FITS OF EPILEPSY, ANÆMIA, OR POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, CHLOROSIS, ESPECIALLY IN YOUNG FEMALES SUPPRESSED OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, WAKEFULNESS, AND FEMALE WEAKNESSES, THIS MEDICINE IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN. BEING PURELY VEGETABLE, IT CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH. A NUMBER OF RECENT TESTIMONIALS ARE PROFUSE IN PRAISE OF THIS EXCELLENT REMEDY. ITS PROPERTIES ARE SLIGHTLY CATHARTIC ACTING MORE DIRECTLY UPON THE LIVER. IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE. PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE SIX FOR $5.00. DIRECTIONS IN TEN LANGUAGES ACCOMPANY EVERY BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

REDINGTON & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

ap7-1y8

Hay Fever

Is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

Cream Balm is a remedy found on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. 50 cents at druggists; 60 cents by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. o6-1yTuThS&w1y

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDERDON, IMPORTER AND DEALer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Mixed Paints, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Wall Paper, etc. No. 204 K st., Sacramento. jy17-1ptf

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as Housekeeper for a bachelor or widower, or to do general housework. Apply 710 K street, between Seventh and Eighth. au15-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT housework; good wages. Address "A. H. O.," this office. au15-3t*

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework (no washing), for a family at Brighton; steady work guaranteed to a good girl; wages, $25 per month. Apply at this office or at the ranch of A. MENKE, Brighton. au13-tf

WHO WANTS A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP? $2,000 Blacksmith Shop For Sale. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, THE Broker, No. 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. au12-6t*

NOTICE.—THE MAN WHO BURIED HIS wife above Bear Valley in early days will hear something to his advantage by addressing J. C. PETERMAN, Blue Canyon, Cal. au12-1w*

WANTED—KAPLAN, 808 J STREET, WILL pay one-third more for every description of Second-hand Household Furniture than any other dealer in the city. Also, in stock a general variety of Goods, at low prices. je11-1m

WANTED,

THREE GOOD MILKERS, $30 TO $35; ALSO, 3 good farm hands, $26 to $30; a general blacksmith, good wages; a harness maker, by the piece; a carpenter for the country; 2 men cooks; also, 4 waiters, $30 to $35. Female—A good waiter girl for the country, $25, and fare paid; also, a woman cook, $25; also, 2 nice girls for private families in the city, $20; also, 6 girls for housework for both city and country, wages $12 to $25; also, girls for various other work. Apply to HOUSTON & CO.'S Employment Office, corner Fourth and K sts., Sacramento. je13-1ptf

FOR SALE—TO LET.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A well built house, as good as new; large lot with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape plot and flowers; a bargain at $3,100. Inquire of CARL STROBEL (our broker), 321 J street. au15-6t

JACK FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE Jack, lately from Kentucky; 9 years old; weighs 930 pounds; a good performer and a sure foal-getter; will be sold cheap if applied for soon, at G. W. QUIN, Pleasant Grove, Sutter county. au13-1m

FOR SALE—TWO WELL-BRED Jersey Cows offered very low as I do not want to winter them. Apply to EUGENE PHILLIPS, No. 1711 N street, Sacramento. au12-1p2w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—LOT southeast corner S and Third streets; lot, 82x160 feet, with one-story brick dwelling containing, 7 nice rooms; a two-story frame containing 4 rooms; outhouses all complete; a good well of sweet pure cold water, raised with pump; choice selections of fruit and shrubbery; is one of the cosiest homes in Sacramento. Price, $3,500. Also, lot adjoining on S street, 40x160, all on land higher than the established grade. Price, $750. Inquire of B. N. BUGBEY, agent, 614 Thirteenth street. P. O. Box 204. au8-tf

FOR SALE—THAT FINE PROPERTY AT the northwest corner of Second and P streets, known as the Paul Morrill estate, consisting of lots 5 and a fraction of lot 6, 90x150 feet, with a two-story brick dwelling of 18 rooms. Will be sold low on application to W. C. FELCH, Real Estate Agent, 1013 Fourth street, St. George Building. au7-2w

TO LET—SEVEN FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, AT No. 814 K street, upstairs; suitable for housekeeping and renting rooms. Inquire of H. H. PAULK, No. 814 K street; or, at COOPER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 527 J street. Possession given August 15th. au5-tf

EIGHT VALUABLE FARMS FOR Sale Cheap—160 acres at Pino (Todhunter tract); railroad divides it, a part lying on each side of the track; can be irrigated; is No. 1 fruit land. 160 acres at Peuryn (the old E. B. Crocker place). 301 1-2 acres 7 miles from Lincoln; grain land. 200 acres good fruit land; 50 acres in vineyard; 6 miles northeast of Folsom. 160 acres best quality garden land; 5 miles north of Folsom (Rose Springs); abounds in springs of pure water. 180 acres fruit land; 10 miles northeast of Shingle Springs Station; 4,000 choice bearing fruit trees; 4,000 grape vines; good fences and buildings, barns, etc; all can be irrigated. 257 1-2 acres (Old Duroc Ranch), 2½ miles west of Shingle Springs on line of S. V. R. R.; large house; new barn; 200 acres in grain; 60 acres garden land; can be irrigated. Also, 138 acres best fruit land in California; southeasterly exposure; small dwelling; small vineyard and orchard for family use; has on one edge a valuable granite quarry. All of the above property is of the choicest selections. I have had large experience in fruit and grape growing, and a general knowledge of soils; and I recommend the above as of the best quality. I offer them at a bargain. For terms apply to B. N. BUGBEY, Agent; P. O. Box 204; residence 614 Thirteenth street, Sacramento, Cal. au2-tf

FOR SALE—A HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST in the Western Hotel Hacking. For further particulars, inquire at the office or of the driver. au1-tf

TO LEASE—THE "QUEEN ANNE" COTtage Saloon, corner Fifteenth and N streets, for one year; security required; bids will be received for the same; owners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address owners' box, 153, P. O. [B. C.] au1-tf

A SAFE AND RARE INVESTMENT.—DO you want a healthy, beautiful home, combining advantages of city and country? No malaria; no sewerage problem; no city taxes; pure water. Retiring from business on account of old age, I offer my ranch of 340 acres of choice upland, with all the substantial improvements, for sale. Excellent Grain, Hay and Grape land. As this is the very best Vineyard and Orchard land (as my fine vineyard here shows), a rare opportunity is here offered to one man or a company to plant the entire tract to Vineyard and Fruit. No better or safer investment in the State. The splendid new winery of Kohler & Van Bergen is near; also, the railroad. This land can be subdivided. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or address ENOS SARGENT, Sacramento, California, Upper Stockton Road, three miles from Sacramento. jy26-tf

NEW PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS FOR SALE, at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street; latest out; will put them up for $1 50; send postal; no lady should be without one. Furniture Repaired and Upholstering. ap19-1ptf

ORGANS! ORGANS FOR SALE.—A large and extensive stock of Organs at the Warerooms of L. K. HAMMER, 820 J street. Also, one Chickering piano, nearly new, for sale cheap. Fine Accordeons, Violins and Banjos a specialty. au8-tf

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Square Piano, good as new; Two Second-hand Uprights, very little used, and in perfect order. Call at No. 527 J street, COOPER'S MUSIC STORE. jy28-1ptf

PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR Sale. Largest Piano House in Sacramento. Sold on $10 monthly installments. New Pianos and Organs to rent. F. R. GIRARD, corner Seventh and J. je26-1m

FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans (standard makes), in large variety, cheap for cash, or easy installments. See them before buying. je21-1m A. J. POMMER, 505 J street.

FOR SALE,

MATHUSHEK PIANOS.—ALSO ORGANS, on $10 per month installments.

No 527 J street, near cor. Sixth.

☞ PIANOS TO RENT. Send for Catalogues to

COOPER'S MUSIC STORE.

jy22-1plm

FOR SALE,

THAT SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPerty, being a Two-story and Basement Brick Building, 20x150 feet, south side of J street (No. 520), between Fifth and Sixth. A good opportunity for an investment. Apply to

CHAS. R. PARSONS,

jy24-tf Third and J streets, Sacramento.

FARMS FOR SALE!

By SWEETSER & ALSIP,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 1015 Fourth street, ... Sacramento.

200 acres, known as "Lizzie's Vineyard;" 65 acres in Vineyard of all varieties and in good condition; 3 acres in Strawberries; good Dwelling; Barn; China House; Shed for farming implements; Steam Engine; 4 Horses; 2 Wagons; Harness; Gang Plows; Chickens, etc.; situated 4 miles southeast of Sacramento. Price, $21,000, including a large crop.

—ALSO—

About 700 acres on Cosumnes River; 100 acres of which are in Alfalfa; 200 acres more of bottom land; upland produces fine grain; fenced into three fields; has 4 acres in Orchard; 8 acres in Oak Timber; nice Dwelling; large Barn for horses; holds 200 tons of hay. Price, $30,000.

—ALSO—

160 acres of splendid Fruit or Grain land; small Orchard and Vineyard; Dwelling and Barn; living pond of water upon place; 5 miles from Sacramento. Price, only $10,000.

—ALSO—

Two tracts of 30 and 36 acres of fine Fruit land at Brighton depot, 4 miles from Sacramento, making two nice tracts for any one wanting small farms; their close proximity to depot make them very desirable. Price, $75 per acre. Take one-third cash.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF LAND. je16-1p

MONEY TO LOAN!

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF interest, by PETER BOHL, 325 J street. je16-tf

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing in the firm named AITKEN & FISH, Marble Workers and Importers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, between A. AITKEN and F. N. FISH. A. AITKEN will continue the business, assuming all debts against the firm, and will collect all debts due.

A. AITKEN,
F. N. FISH.

Sacramento, August 14, 1884. au15-4p2w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between PIERCE & JOHNSON, doing business as Contractors and Builders, at Elk Grove, Sacramento county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by W. H. PIERCE, who will not be responsible for any debts of the late firm after this date.

Elk Grove, August 11, 1884.

W. H. PIERCE,
C. R. JOHNSON.

au14-1w*

MISCELLANEOUS.

GARLAND GARLAND GARLAND GARLAND

LADIES, ATTENTION!

CUT THIS OUT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE:

6 Dinner Plates	40c
6 Soup Plates	50c
6 Cups and Saucers	35c
6 Knives and Forks	70c
6 Steel Teaspoons	20c
6 Steel Tablespoons	25c
6 Water Tumblers	35c
6 Goblets	40c
6-inch Butcher Knives	25c
A Nice 5-bottle Caster	$1
A Splendid Razor	80c
Glass Cream Pitchers	15c
Glass Pickle Dishes	15c
Wash Bowl and Pitcher	$1
Glass Butter Dishes	20c
6 Glass Sauce Plates on Stand	35c
Earthen Tea Pots	40c
3 Mush Bowls	25c
A Large Chamber	50c
China Nest Eggs	5c
Deep Meat Dishes	15c
Platters, Good Size	25c
Glass Tea Set of 4 Pieces	30c
No. 7 Wash Boilers	$1 75
2-quart Dippers	20c
Large Wash Basins	35c
Tin Flour Sieves	25c
Tin Tea Pots	35c
Large Dish Pans	50c
14-quart Milk Pails	70c
Milk Skimmers	10c
10-quart Milk Pans, per one-half dozen	$1 25
Large Tin or Picnic Cups	10c
Tin Spittoons, fancy colors	35c
Stable Lanterns	60c
Stovepipe, 5-inch, per joint	30c
Egg Beaters	25c
Glass Syrup Pitchers	25c
Spring Balances	20c
5 dozen Clothes Pins	25c
Hatchets	50c
Lamp Burners	15c
Lamp Chimneys, "A" Size	5c
Shoe Brushes	20c
Hammers	25c
Lemon Squeezers	25c
Pie Lifter	15c
Wash Tubs	$1 25
Wash Boards	25c
Brooms	25c
Toothpicks, per box	10c
Mouse Traps	15c
Men's Dinner Pails	50c
Rolling Pins	20c
50 Feet Clothes Line	25c

☞ No charges for boxing or shipping. All goods sent the day ordered. Give us a trial order, and then judge for yourselves if we are not the BEST CROCKERY AND STOVE HOUSE in the State to buy at.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.,

Nos. 502 and 504 J street, and 1009 Fifth street.

GARLAND GARLAND GARLAND GARLAND

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. A. ROSE,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORER. AGENT SAN Francisco Tool Company. Turbine Pumps for Drainage and Irrigation of any capacity. Wells of any size and to furnish any amount of water. No. 904 K street, Sacramento. m24-4ptf

UPHOLSTERING.

J. B. PALMER, PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER, No. 1025 Eighth street, Sacramento. Parlor Sets, Lounges, Spring and Top Mattresses made to order and repaired at the shortest notice, and at reasonable terms. Draperies and Loose Covers a Specialty. jy2-tf

J. C. DEVINE,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF MONuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantlepieces, Plumbers' Slabs, Furniture Tops, etc. Sculpturing and other Fine Work done to order. All kinds of work done in Marble and Granite at the lowest cash price. No. 724 K street, Sacramento. Country orders solicited and all work guaranteed. Nineteen Premiums and the Gold Medals of 1871 and 1875. je16-tf

J. A. CUNNINGHAM,

I ST., BET. FRONT AND SECOND, SACRAmento. Boiler and Iron Works. Also, manufacturer of Water Heaters, Tanks, Gasometers, Hydraulic Pipes, Mining Cars, Smoke Stacks, Jackets, Iron Doors and Shutters. Prompt attention given to Repairing and Blacksmithing. m28-tf

GEORGE W. YOUNG,

SUCCESSOR TO PIKE & YOUNG, CARRIAGE Manufacturer, corner Fourth and L streets, Sacramento. Established in 1850. All sizes of Buggies, Phaetons, Spring and Thoroughbrace Wagons. Repairing, Painting and Trimming done. m20-4ptf

C. SUTER,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER. WIRE WINdow Screens and Doors kept on hand and made to order. Thirteenth and J sts. ap5-4ptf

DAN. HYMAN. J. HYMAN, JR.

J. HYMAN, JR., & BRO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. ja7-1m

C. ZWICKEL,

M-STREET FOUNDRY, BETWEEN FOURTH and Fifth. Cast-Iron Founder; Manufacturer of all kinds of Cast and Rod-Iron Railings and Fences. All Building Castings made to order. s5-4plm

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOL.

ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. ja24-4plm

F. FOSTER. J. O. FUNSTON.

1856. F. FOSTER & CO., 1884.

BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER-RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. jy29-4ptf

JAMES McGUIRE,

MANUFACTURER OF ROAD SCRAPERS, Iron Doors, Jail Cells, Shutters, Railings, Gratings, Housework and Blacksmithing in general, No. 520 K street, between Fifth and Sixth. Second-hand Doors for sale. je22-4ptf

S. CARLE. E. J. CROLY.

CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacramento. je13-4ptf

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.,

DEALERS, CORNER OF FRONT AND L streets. Highest price for Hides, Sheep Pelts and Tallow. Butchers supplied with Salt, Paper, latest improved Sausage Machines, Stuffers, Lard Presses, etc. Prompt cash returns made for all consignments. fe18-4ptf

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. NIXON,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, M STREET, BEtween Ninth and Tenth, Nos. 918 and 920. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings. jy1-tf

DRS. KELLOGG & GOSS,

CORNER SEVENTH AND I STREETS, SACRAMENTO. Office Hours:

Miss Dr. Kellogg—	Miss Dr. Goss—
9 to 10 A. M.	8 to 9 A. M.
12 to 2 P. M.	2 to 5 P. M.
6 to 7 P. M.	7 to 8 P. M.

Sunday, 12 to 3. s26

DR. LAINE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 323 J street, between Third and Fourth. Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place. se5-4plm

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

OCULIST, AURIST, AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429½ J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours: 9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays: 9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. jy1-tf

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, GRADUATE OF the University of Berlin, Germany. Office and residence, No. 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. jy13-tf

WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M. D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 212 J STREET, Sacramento.

Office Hours: 8 to 9 A. M.; 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; 6:30 to 8 P. M. je12-4ptf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ISAIAH HURLBURT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, "Bee" Building, Third street, between J and K, Sacramento, Cal. jy18-tf

W. C. VAN FLEET. W. B. TREADWELL.

TREADWELL & VAN FLEET.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS, 603 I street, near Sixth, Sacramento, Cal. ap8-4p

W. S. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices: Metropolitan Block, K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Entrance next door to Metropolitan Theater. o1-tf

C. L. WHITE. A. L. HART.

HART & WHITE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices at the southwest corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento, California. je25-tf

HENRY L. BUCKLEY. S. SOLON HOLL.

HOLL & BUCKLEY,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Office: Northeast corner Sixth and I streets, Sacramento. je9-tf

DENTISTRY.

REMOVED.

F. F. TEBBETS, DENTIST, TO 914 Sixth street, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church. au5-tf

T. B. REID,

DENTIST,

No. 605 J street. au1-tf

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted, without pain, by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. au16-4plm

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BEtween Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. jy14-1m

W. WOOD,

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. je25-tf

LIQUOR DEALERS.

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, 116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE. je25-1plm

CASEY & CRONAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALER in WINES AND LIQUORS.

PROPRIETORS EAGLE SODA WORKS.

No. 50 K Street .... Sacramento. fe8-4ptf

A. H. POWERS & CO.,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WILCOX, POWERS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers, NO. 505 K STREET, [jy1-4ptf] SACRAMENTO

M. T. GROENEVELD,

—PROPRIETOR—

SUTTERVILLE HOUSE, Riverside Road.

☞ Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Best Drive in the State. jy3-1p2m

J. FRANK CLARK,

County Coroner and Undertaker,

No. 1017 Fourth street, between J and K. Always on hand the most complete Stock of Undertaking Goods on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. Telephone Number, 134. j6-4plm

FRITZ & MILLER,

UNDERTAKERS.

Office in Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of Undertakers' Goods constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

W. J. KAVANAUGH,

UNDERTAKER,

Has REMOVED from No. 520 J, to No 513 J Street (nearly opposite), between Fifth and Sixth. 4p-tf

MARTIN KESTLER,

MANUFACTURER OF BUGGIES; FARM Express, Freight, Header and Quartz Wagons. Repairing, etc., done at short notice 1010 to 1014 Ninth st., bet. J and K, Sacramento. ap17-4plm

THE ARCTIC HORROR.

EXAMINATION OF LIEUTENANT KISLINGBURY'S BODY.

Report of the Physicians—Interview with a Naval Officer—Private Henry's Remains.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

ROCHESTER, August 15th.—On returning to the city, after disinterring the body of Lieutenant Kislingbury, the physicians who examined it made the following report: "The body in weight approximated, in our opinion, about fifty pounds. On examination of the head no signs of wounds or injuries were visible. The skin was not broken. The ears and nose were intact. The skin and muscles of the interior portion of the face and neck were intact. From the upper portion of the sternum and clavicle to the lower portion of the fifth rib on the left side the skin and muscles had all been removed down to the ribs. On the right side the skin and muscles down to the lower border of the last rib were gone, and there were two openings between the fourth and fifth intercostal spaces into the thoraic cavity. The skin and muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen were intact to the crest of the illium, or the pelvic bones. The muscles and skin of the left leg were removed to within three inches of the ankle joint. On the right leg the skin and muscles were removed to within five inches of the ankle joint. Both feet were intact and the toes were all present. There was no vestige of integument or muscles on either arm, including the muscles of the shoulder-blades, to the wrist joints, except on the right forearm. The flesh and muscles of both hands were intact. The examination of the posterior portion of the body showed that the skin and muscles of the back from the seventh cervical vertebra had been dissected or cut completely away down to the bones, with the exception of pieces of skin from two to three inches square on each side of the upper portion of the sacrum. The pelvis bones were completely denuded. All the extremities were attached to the body by ligaments only. No fracture of the bones was discovered. We found all the organs of the thorax and abdomen. There was evidence of recent inflammation of the stomach and bowels. In our opinion the flesh removed was cut away with some sharp instrument. That remaining on the feet and hands and face showed no signs of decomposition."

STATEMENT OF KISLINGBURY'S BROTHER.

In an interview with the *Times'* representative this evening, W. H. Kislingbury, elder brother of the deceased, outlined the condition of things, which would lead to the belief that the Greely expedition was divided into parties or factions, and that one perished because the others had gained possession, by force, of the food supply. In this ostracized party were Lieutenant Kislingbury and Dr. Pavy. The condition of Lieutenant Kislingbury's body showed that he died of starvation at a time when others had some food supply. W. H. Kislingbury opposed the exhuming of the remains of his brother up to Wednesday night, believing his brother could not have been preyed upon by the survivors, because it was reported he had helped to kill a polar bear three days before he died. The party was rescued three weeks after he died, and Kislingbury held that the bear would have lasted the remaining survivors that length of time, fairly distributed and husbanded, but Kislingbury shows no evidence of having partaken of the bear, and the fact that the fleshy parts of his body were cut off in a careful and scientific manner shows that the bear story might have been invented by some one to conceal the fact of cannibalism. Instead of eating bear, the survivors subsisted on the bodies of their dead companions. In the opinion of Kislingbury, Dr. Pavy died in advance of the outcome of the desperate struggle for subsistence, and ended his life or fell a victim to the desperation of the immediate adherents of Greely. In other words, it was a case in which those not in favor with the commander were compelled to die that the others might live. Kislingbury takes the gloomy view that there was a struggle among the starving and desperate men, and that the strongest, by virtue of authority and possession of the little food on hand, survived. Lieutenant Kislingbury, it seems, was under Greely's displeasure from the beginning.

A NAVAL OFFICER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—The *World* prints an interview with a naval officer, in which he says: "Here, on this very spot, one of the survivors held us one whole night telling us of his first taste of human flesh. He would give years from his life to forget it. But he said the sensation of that first taste, of having between his teeth the flesh of one who had been his friend, was with him always, waking or sleeping; he seemed to feel his lips pressing the smooth flabby meat that must be choked down somehow if he would live. And then the inhuman, savage way of getting each feeder upon such food to cut his own shreds of flesh! No friend could be found to perform this horrible office. Every man, if he would eat, must of necessity be his own butcher amid these cannibalistic orgies."

If the stories of the sailors can be believed, there is not a single body from the north in the metallic coffins but would reveal traces of the knives of their living companions. The locality in which they lived ought to be enough to prove the worst fears. Shrimps could not be caught, and obtaining game was almost out of the question. The camp scene had been the same, the sailors thought, as hundreds of others they had heard of, and the stories they told did not seem to be the flotsam and jetsam of the forecastle. That some of the living had to die for their companions' sake had been a foregone conclusion, and when the ill-fated Henry was shot it was urged that it was not so much for a breach of military discipline as to fill the empty stomachs. The sailors laughed when spoken to of Henry's body. They never saw his body or heard of it. They had seen and heard of a little pile of bones which were as clean as turkeys' legs at a poor man's Christmas dinner. The bones had been laid out on a board on the snow, and the parts placed in what seemed to be their relative positions. Upon them were seen the indentation of sheath-knives, and long scratches that looked as though they had been made by teeth, and, if so, not from the teeth of wild animals, for there are none at Cape Sabine, but from the teeth of the starving men who fell upon him before the blood had left his body. Then the body was buried, and the days grew dark again, and more futile attempts were made to catch shrimps. It was useless, and the different frozen impressions around the unmarked grave of Henry proved that more than one meal had been made of the body. Again and again it was dug up and put back into its icy coffin, but only for the same reason that beef is put into an ice-box. Hence it was when the body was taken up for the last time the flesh, which neither rotted in such a climate nor had been devoured by wild animals, was gone. The graveyard of the starving men became their dining-room, as one of the Thetis' men expressed it, and thither they went regularly. That Lieutenant Greeley was unaware that the rough hands of the sailors which were toiling so hard in the voyage across the icy seas were engaged in tearing away the flesh of their dead companions is probably true. Lieutenant Greely by his position and natural character was, perhaps, out of respect kept in ignorance of the cannibalistic life the men were leading for a long time—for all time, perhaps—and yet when such a supposition was laid before one of the Thetis men he smiled and turned away.

PRIVATE HENRY'S REMAINS.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—Coroner Robinson, of Long Island City, has written to Miss Dora Buck, at Lincoln, Nebraka, the sister of private Henry, asking if she desires his remains examined. If she replies affirmatively the Coroner will have them examined by doctors. Since the examination of Kislingbury's body became known, the citizens of Long Island City are greatly excited, but the Coroner refuses to exhume Henry's body until authorized by his sister.

NOT TO BE DISTURBED.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.—The remains of Sergeant Cross will not be exhumed. The casket was to have been opened this evening, but at the earnest request of the widow, mother and brothers of the deceased, it was decided to allow the body to remain undisturbed. They say that the examination made of the remains of Lieutenant Kislingbury show that cannibalism was practiced beyond doubt. Mrs. Cross, the widow, holds to the belief that her husband died too early to have fallen a victim to cannibalism. She and the mother of the deceased have all along been opposed to disturbing the remains, preferring to think of the husband and son as they last saw him in life, and the brothers have no wish to convince them of the fact, of which they are satisfied themselves, that the survivors of the expedition have eaten the flesh of the dead.

THE SECRET OF WALL STREET.

Interesting Data Concerning the Early and Late Occurrences Upon It.

Across the island of New York in 1685 a wall of earth and stone was built, a wall cannon-mounted, to keep back the savages. Along this wall ran a street, and as the street kept the line of the wall, it was appropriately called Wall street. Short, narrow, unarchitectural, and yet unique in its history, and excepting Lombard street, London, the mightiest street in the world. There the United States Government was born. There Washington held his levees. There Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Arnold, and Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Knox, and other brilliant women of the Revolution, displayed their charms. There preached Witherspoon, Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield. There Dr. John Mason chided Alexander Hamilton for writing the Constitution without any God in it. There negroes were sold in the slave-mart. There criminals were harnessed to wheelbarrows and compelled to draw burdens. There they were lashed through the street behind carts to which they were fastened. That street has seen the coronation and the burial of ten thousand fortunes. The abode of just the opposites—unswerving integrity and tip-top scoundrelism, heaven-descended charity and bloodless Shylockism. The history of Wall street would be the history of the commerce of America. I would like to put the plowshare in at the curbstone in front of Trinity Church, and drive clear through to Wall-street ferry, and so it shall go if the horses are strong enough to draw the plow. We are all stunned with the recent defalcations in Wall street, and there is no more absorbing question in America to-day than this: What caused "Black Wednesday?" what caused "Black Friday?" what has caused all the black days of financial disaster, with which Wall street has been connected for the last forty years? Some say it is the credit system. Something back of that. Some say it is the spirit of gambling ever and anon becoming epidemic. Something back of that. Some say it is the sudden shrinkage in the value of securities, which even the most honest and intelligent men could not have foreseen. Something back of that. I will give you the primal cause of all these disturbances. It is the extravagance of modern society, which impels a man to spend more money than he can honestly make, and he goes into Wall street in order to get the purposes of immediate display, and sometimes the man is to blame and sometimes his wife, and oftener both. Five thousand dollars income, ten thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars income, is not enough for a man to keep up the style of living he proposes, and therefore he steers his bark toward the maelstrom. Other men have suddenly snatched up fifty or a hundred thousand dollars—why not he? The present income of the man not being large enough, he must move earth and hell to catch up with his neighbor. Others have a country-seat—so must he. Others have extravagant caterers—so must he. Others have palatial residences—so must he. Extravagance is the cause of all the defalcations of the last forty years, and if you will go through the history of all the great panics and all the great financial disturbances, no sooner have you found the story than right back of it you find the story of how many horses the man had, how many carriages the man had, how many residences in the country the man had, how many banquets the man gave—always, and not one exception for the last forty years, either directly or indirectly, extravagance the cause.—[Dr. Talmage, in Leslie's Sunday Magazine for September.

New Treatment in Diphtheria.

If experiments should confirm what is claimed for it, a French physician, Dr. Delthil, has placed the civilized world under weighty obligation. He has discovered that the smoke of liquid tar and turpentine will dissolve the fibrous exudations which choke up the throat in diphtheria and kill the patient by suffocation. Local applications of chloroform have been used by many physicians with good success, but they are of no use when the false membrane extends below the larynx. Dr. Delthil pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous smoke arises which obscures the air of the room. "The patient," he says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the choking and rattle stops; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrinous membrane soon becomes detached, and the patient coughs up microbicibes. These, then caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in smoke. In the course of three days afterward the patient entirely recovers." The New York *Sun* says the treatment was tried by Dr. Nichols upon a nine-year old child of one of its compositors. She was lying gasping for breath when he visited her, and was too weak to endure tracheotomy, or cutting the windpipe. The tar treatment was entirely successful, fulfilling Dr. Delthil's predictions in every particular.

THE HOP MARKET.—Emmet Wells' New York Hop Circular of August 8th says: "The views expressed in our last in regard to the market are applicable to the present week. Even had the weather not been so unpropitious, there is nothing rising on the surface to stimulate any movement, either with the brewers or the trade. Quotations continue nominal. It is reported that mold has struck the English plantations, but our correspondent in London has given us no intimation thereof on a large scale. Should it be so, and spread, or become general, we may look for an improvement in the London market, and a revival of the export trade, to say nothing of the influence it would have on the opening prices of next season, now in the near future. We hardly credit the report in regard to 'mold.' In this connection, it is a singular feature that the London market shows such depression and lack of vitality, and can only be accounted for from the fact that the English crop is not in serious danger, or that the brewer may be carrying heavier stocks than is generally conceded. Should this be the case, they will, to some extent, exercise an influence on the prices for the crops now soon to be marketed. Our own crop thus far has escaped all the evils which the grower so dreads, and the quality still promises to be very fine. We have, however, not heard what effect, if any, the late heavy rains of Monday and Tuesday has produced, but believe that they will not have been very deleterious. From the present English outlook, it is possible the London market may require from 100,000 to 150,000 bales of foreign hops, and which it will easily obtain, as the Continental reports indicate a good crop, and we will no doubt be able to spare nearly as many bales as were exported this past year, notwithstanding we notice that some of the up-country newspapers are reporting a shortage of one-quarter, even with the increased acreage."

WHALE AS FOOD.—A Norwegian speculator has been turning his attention recently to the introduction of whale meat as an article of food. He was induced to do this through a belief that it was both nutritious and palatable, and the knowledge that immense quantities of it are annually thrown away, notwithstanding large quantities of it are eaten each season by those engaged in whale fisheries. He concluded that if some preserving process were adopted it could be profitably used on shore. He accordingly made arrangements with several captains of whaling vessels and two meat-preserving firms, and some time since he gave a whale dinner. At this dinner he claims to have proven that whale flesh may be cooked in a dozen different ways, and that it forms a delicious as well as a wholesome article of diet. It is said that some parts of the fish supplied material for, and excellent imitation of, turtle soup; other portions resemble beef, while other portions, again, are almost as white and tender as chicken.

THE FIRST POTATO IN IRELAND.—Most tourists who have visited Youghal and the Blackwater are acquainted with Myrtle Grove, the former residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is of Elizabethan style and still in excellent preservation. In the old-fashioned garden the first potatoes introduced into Ireland were planted. The plant, it is said, was tasted and considered useless until some time afterward, when the ground being dug up for some other crop, the roots were discovered to have increased fifty fold. From these few tubers was propagated the immense wealth of potatoes with which, in good seasons, the soil of Ireland teems.

Among the close States in 1880, California went Democratic by 78 votes, and New Jersey by 2,010. Connecticut went Republican by 2,656 votes, Indiana by 6,642 and New York 21,033. In 1882 California went Democratic by 23,510 votes, Connecticut by 4,161, Indiana by 10,416, New Jersey by 3,113 and New York by 192,854, Kansas, Massachusetts and Michigan also went Democratic.—[Philadelphia Record.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

PLANING MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Dead Body Found—Barn Burned—Boy Drowned—Races at Santa Cruz.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

Dead Body of a Supposed Murderer Found.

COLUSA, August 15th.—Yesterday a body was found in the river just below Princeton, and on the body was a pistol like the one with which Hemstreet was shot. There was also in the pocket a mask, such as was worn by the murderers. At the inquest held by Justice Herron, the body was identified as that of William Avery, a farm hand. To-day J. B. Gray, a farmer five miles west of Colusa, and seventeen miles from Princeton, said he hired Avery on the day of the shooting of Hemstreet and that he worked for him until last Saturday. Deputy Coroner Allen went up this afternoon to exhume the body and hold another inquest. We may have some light on the subject to-morrow.

Races at Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ, August 15th.—The Bay View Driving Park was well attended to-day. The first was a trotting race, for a purse of $400, for named horses. Jim Malvena took the first two heats and Ed. the last three. Best time, 2:30. A bicycle race followed for a purse of $50, one mile and repeat. E. E. Young, J. H. Bailey and Ed. C. Abrahamson were the entries. The first heat was won by Young and the last two by Abrahamson. To-morrow there will be a district race for the 2:50 class, for a purse of $250. The above will be followed by a trotting race between Allen Roy, Jackson and Tump Winston, for a purse of $500.

Barn Burned.

PORT COSTA, August 15th.—There was another close call of fire in the lower part of Port Costa between 12 and 1 o'clock last night. At Eckley Station a tramp set fire to Henry Eckley's barn, which, with some hay, grain and tools, was totally destroyed. The fire, being unchecked, rapidly spread, burning over five acres of wild oat land. Some fifteen fine, large buildings, worth $25,000, and also a large amount of grain and hay, could easily have been burned, but were saved through the exertions of Eckley and neighbors. Total loss, $2,500; no insurance.

Boy Drowned.

NAPA, August 15th.—Paul Trueb, aged 11 years, while bathing in the Napa river to-day, was drowned. Parties have searched for the body, but without success.

NEVADA.

Outbreak of Diphtheria.

VIRGINIA, August 15th.—Diphtheria has again broken out, and there are many cases in the city. It is supposed the fresh outbreak is caused by the late wet weather.

OREGON.

Saw and Planing Mill Burned.

PORTLAND, August 15th.—A large steam saw and planing mill and sash and door factory at Fish's lake, near Rathdrum, Idaho, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The mill belonged to the firm of Finn, Dodge & Kenney. Several residences, the company's store and office, a large quantity of stock on hand, and nearly a million feet of fine lumber, were also swept away. Loss, estimated at $30,000; insurance light.

Cricket Match.

PORTLAND, August 15th.—To-day the first inning of the cricket game between the Portland and Victoria teams was played here. The score stood 127 to 35 in favor of the Portland team. The second inning will be played to-morrow.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Change of Naval Officers.

VICTORIA, August 15th.—Rear-Admiral Lyons, promoted to Vice-Admiral, will be succeeded on this station by Rear-Admiral Baird, who will arrive in October, in company with Captain Brand, appointed to command the Swiftsure, vice Atcheson, invalided.

NEW MEXICO.

On the Rampage.

LAS VEGAS, August 15th.—Bob Ford and Dick Liddle, of the Jesse James gang, keep a saloon here. Last night they got drunk with a party of cowboys, and raised a riot. A scene of terror ensued, and bullets flew like hail. The Sheriff, policemen, and about twenty citizens, armed with Wincherter rifles, finally arrested Ford and Liddle.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Names of Persons to Arrive from the East this Morning.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CARLIN, August 15th.—The following overland passengers passed here this morning, to arrive in Sacramento August 16th: H. L. Cohn and lady, Skowhegan, Me.; S. W. Heller, E. M. Heller, Miss K. Mayers, G. H. Walker, T. J. Clunie and wife, Mrs. G. H. Proctor, San Francisco; W. H. Rice, Mark A. Mayer, J. Carroll Johnson, W. S. Mullaly and wife, J. Keegan, William Wilson, S. R. Gayton, H. S. Winner, J. C. Ballagh, Miss A. P. Ballagh, Miss A. H. Ballagh, Wm. T. Spratt, New York city; Mrs. Curtis and daughter, Miss M. E. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. M. Perry, W. E. Perry, E. E. Perry, California; Mrs. S. J. Shelfer and two daughters, Denver; Mrs. C. H. West, Dixon, Cal.; Miss C. Gillespie, Miss Ida Gillespie, Colorado; Sydney Smith, wife and child, Chicago; G. Nettes, Cincinnati; H. Tapper, Philadelphia, Pa.; Senator W. B. English and wife, California; Charles Mayer, Germany; D. C. Armstrong, Ogden; P. Traine and wife, Miss M. Kirchoff, Germany; Mrs. A. Oliver and child, Tuscarora, Nev.; Mrs. Coom and daughter, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Lowder, London, Eng.; G. S. Goodspeed and wife, Chicago; Miss E. P. Milliken, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Sexton, San Jose, Cal.; J. H. Edwards, England; Mrs. Pfarlar, California; H. C. Chadbourne, Chicago; R. Bridson, Tuscarora, Nev.; H. Loevenberg, Salt Lake, Utah; L. H. Barrett, W. Bromley, L. James, B. G. Rogers, F. C. Mosley, C. Collins, S. E. Springer, Oliver Doud, J. M. Sturgeon, C. Hawthorne, A. Roddle, P. Winter, J. L. Finney, G. Davidson, Robert Gaul, Miss M. Wainwright, Miss M. Monk, Miss Rosa France, New York city; Mrs. G. T. Ward, Iowa; also, 47 emigrants, including 37 males, to arrive in Sacramento August 17th.

MOJAVE, August 15th.—The following overland passengers passed Mojave August 15th, to arrive in San Francisco August 16th: Mrs. S. L. Regna, Miss Anna Regna, Oakland; Bishop Whitaker, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. L. L. Chester, Virginia City; Miss Dora F. Couts, Miss Carrie Couts, Miss J. F. Couts, San Gabriel; Mrs. E. J. Westerfield, Los Angeles; Mrs. D. Shield, Denver; H. H. Luse, San Francisco; W. Duke, Oakland; R. Hatfield, St. Louis; Ben Liebes, San Francisco; J. Marcus, Tucson; E. W. King and daughter, Los Angeles; F. W. Smith, Tucson; W. F. Knox, Sacramento; O. M. Pratt, Chicago; Joseph Fullman, New York; Dr. F. C. Cumman, E. F. Koeditz, St. Louis; John Amen, Prescott; J. C. Hudson, Providence, Cal.; James Carneross, San Francisco; Miss Rielly, San Francisco; Ah Kay, Pekin; J. N. Copeland, San Francisco; Rev. J. Harris, New York; Ah Ling, Pekin.

Every Man His Own Carpenter.

In my opinion every professional man should keep a chest of carpenters' tools in his barn or shop and busy himself at odd hours with them in constructing the varied articles that are always needed about the house. There is a great deal of pleasure in feeling your own independence of other trades, and most especially of the carpenter. Every now and then your wife will want a bracket put up in some corner or other, and with your new, bright saw and glittering hammer you can put up one upon which she can hang a cast-iron horse-blanket or lambrequin, with inflexible water lilies sewed in it.

I made a very handsome bracket last week, and I was naturally proud of it. In fastening it together, if I hadn't inadvertently nailed it to the barn floor, I guess I could have used it very well, but in tearing it loose from the barn, so that the two could be used separately, I ruined a bracket that was intended to serve as the base, as it were, of a lambrequin which cost $9, aside from the time expended on it.

During the month of March I built an ice-chest for this summer. It was not handsome, but it was roomy, and would be very nice for the season of 1884, I thought. It worked pretty well through March and April, but as the weather begins to warm up that ice-chest is about the warmest place around the house. There is actually a glow of heat around that ice-chest that I don't notice elsewhere. I've shown it to several personal friends. They seem to think it is not built tightly enough for an ice-chest. My brother looked at it yesterday, and said that his idea of an ice-chest was that it ought to be tight enough at least to hold the larger chunks of ice so they would not escape through the pores of the ice-box. He said he never built one, but that it stood to reason that a refrigerator like that ought to be constructed so that it would keep the cows out. You don't want a refrigerator that the cows can get through the cracks of and eat up your strawberries on ice, he says.

A neighbor of mine who once built a hen resort of laths, and now wears a thick thumbnail that looks like a Brazil nut as a memento of that pullet corral, says my ice-chest is all right enough, only that it is not suited to this climate. He thinks that along Behring's strait, during the holidays, my ice-chest would work like a charm. And even here, he thought, if I could keep the fever out of my chest, there would be less pain.

I have made several other little articles of vertu this spring, to the construction of which I have contributed a good deal of time and two finger nails. I have also sawed into my leg several times. The leg, of course, will get well, but the pantaloons will not. Parties wishing to meet me in my studio during the morning hour will turn into the alley between Eighth and Ninth streets, enter the third stable door on the left, pass around my Gothic horse, and give the countersign and three kicks on the door in an ordinary tone of voice.—[Bill Nye.

Artificial Rainbows.

The physical investigator desires not only to observe natural phenomena, but to recreate them—to bring them, that is, under the dominion of experiment. From observation we learn what nature is willing to reveal. In experimenting we place her in the witness-box, cross-examine her, and extract from her knowledge in excess of that which would or could be spontaneously given. Accordingly, on my return from Switzerland last October, I sought to reproduce in the laboratory the effects observed among the mountains. My first object, therefore, was to obtain artificially a mixture of fog and drizzle like that observed from the door of our cottage. A strong cylindrical copper boiler, sixteen inches high and twelve inches in diameter, was nearly filled with water and heated by gas-flames until steam of twenty pounds pressure was produced. A valve at the top of the boiler was then opened, when the steam issued violently into the atmosphere, carrying droplets of water mechanically along with it and condensing above to droplets of a similar kind. A fair imitation of the Alpine atmosphere was thus produced. After a few tentative experiments the luminous circle was brought into view, and, having once got hold of it, the next was to enhance its intensity. Oil-lamps, the lime light and the naked electric light were tried in succession, the source of rays being placed in one room, the boiler in another, while the observer stood, with his back to the light, between them. It is not, however, necessary to dwell upon these first experiments, surpassed as they were by the arrangements subsequently adopted. My mode of procedure is thus: The electric light being placed in a camera with a condensing lens in front, the position of the lens was so fixed as to produce a beam sufficiently broad to clasp the whole of my head and leave an aureole of light around it. It being desirable to lessen as much as possible the foreign light entering the eye, the beam was received upon a distant black surface, and it was easy to move the head until its shadow occupied the center of the illuminated area. To secure the best effect it was found necessary to stand close to the boiler, so as to be immersed in the fog and drizzle. The fog, however, was soon discovered to be a mere nuisance. Instead of enhancing, it blurred the effect, and I therefore sought to abolish it. Allowing the steam to issue a few seconds from the boiler, on closing the valve the cloud rapidly melted away, leaving behind it a host of minute liquid spherules floating in the beam. A beautiful circular rainbow was instantly swept through the air in front of the observer. The primary bow was duly attended by its secondary, with the colors, as usual, reversed. The opening of the valve for a single second causes the bows to flash forth.—[Professor Tyndall, in Popular Science Monthly.

The Oil Stone.

The *Scientific American* says that twenty years ago the oil stone was found only on the joiner's bench and possibly on that of the machinist, and its sole use was the sharpening of the edges of tools. To-day its use has extended beyond this province of edging tools to that of grinding, reducing, finishing—in fact, invading the limits of the grindstone, emery, rottenstone, tripoli, and reaching almost to rouge. This stone, which is a slate known in science as novaculite—from *novacula*, a razor—is cut and dressed in hundreds of varying forms for differing purposes. In any hardware or mechanic furnishing store it may be found in all manner of shapes under the name of "slips," adapted for sharpening tools of all forms. In dentists' supply stores it may be seen in twenty or more cylindrical and circular forms, and so minute as to be used at a rapid rate of revolution even between the teeth of dental-suffering humanity. Some of these cylinders, ovoids, cones and edged wheels are so minute that a pea looks large by their side; yet they are all veritable grindstones.

In the manufacture and finishing of the metals, the oil-stone, or novaculite, plays an important part. Our recent exaction as to fits and measures can hardly be filled except by the use of this stone, and it is in demand for truing turned surfaces and planed areas of iron and brass, slowly grinding down the imperfections left by the finish file and the corundum wheel. Recently its powder has largely usurped the place in mechanics' valuation of flour of emery or emery of the highest grades. It is found that a finish "for fit" can be readily obtained by its use in much less time than that by the scraper; and that it does not leave embedded particles of quartz or corundum to keep up a perpetual wear. This material is not strictly an *oil* stone; it can be used with any vehicle, water, benzine, or kerosene oil; it is amenable to all of these. Perhaps its best use is with water, especially when the stone is of the harder sorts, as the Ouachita.

Earthquakes and Luminous Paint.

The connection between earthquakes and luminous paint would hardly be apparent to any one without explanation. It nevertheless exists, and the recent earthquakes in our country have served to remind us of its existence. As a matter of fact large consignments of this paint are sent to those countries where earthquakes are prevalent. The use to which it is put invests it with the utmost importance just for the few critical moments of the shock. In the Phillippine islands, where earthquakes are not uncommon, small metallic plates coated with luminous paint are so placed about the premises that at the first warning the inmates are quickly guided to the door, and thus to the street. In Manila it is laid on in patches about the bed-room and staircases, serving as a guide for the door-handles and stairs, night lights being considered as especially dangerous, as likely to set fire to the falling house, and thus to roast the inmates in their own homes. It follows that those who live in districts likely to be visited by earthquakes will do well to adopt this plan, and to burn no flame lights at night, especially in the case of gas, the pipes for which might be broken asunder, and the gas escape and take fire. The gas should be turned off at the main nightly, and luminous labels be so placed as to indicate the door-handles and other guides to the main point of egress, which would enable the residents to find their way out of their houses in the dark before the walls perchance bury them. It will be remembered that at Ischia there was just sufficient time between the first shock of the earthquake and the down-fall of the Grand Hotel to permit those who acted promptly to save their lives.—[The Painter.

Keeping it Dark.

Senator Conger sat near the newspaper hacks in the Grand Pacific enjoying his cigar and a chat with his friend, Roswell G. Horr.

"Can I see you a moment, Senator?" asked a strange young man.

"Certainly," said the Senator, rising.

The young man led him away across the large room, and seemed to have something very important to impart to him, and to him alone. Clear down close in the corner the young man spoke right in the Senator's ear.

"I guess you don't know me. I'm the editor of the '——burg Enterprise.' I want you to tell me just the situation here."

The Senator looked a little puzzled at first; then said, "Come with me," and, leading the way, he walked through the reading-room, down the office steps, up the ladies' parlor stairs, through the long *entresol* to the dining-room, and, drawing him close into the corner behind a hatrack, said:

"I don't know anything about it."

ANOTHER "ENGRAVING" PROCESS.—Where are we coming to with our hectographic and other processes? Dr. Desrivieres has a system of his own which seems to be extremely cheap and simple. Here it is: "Take a sheet of rolled lead or other ductile metal and place it on a yielding surface. Then take a blunt point or fine stylet and write on the sheet so as to bring out the letters strongly on the other side. Fill in the cavities with plaster, etc., and let this remain. The other side will then be ready for the inking roller, and copies may be taken with a fine brush passed over the sheet of paper."—[Paper World.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Cholera Reports—Great Fire in London—Patti Sues for a Divorce—French Officers Arrested.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Cholera Record.

PARIS, August 15th.—Cholera record for the last 24 hours: At Toulouse, 3 deaths; 16 fresh cases at Nimes, and 1 death; at Cette, 7; at Vogue, 3.

TOULON, August 15th.—There were three deaths from cholera here last night. Among the deaths was a naval Lieutenant.

MARSEILLES, August 15th.—During the 24 hours ended at 9 to-night, 14 deaths occurred here from cholera.

TOULON, August 15th.—No deaths from cholera occurred here to-day.

Crops in Ontario.

TORONTO, August 15th.—According to a supplementary report of the Bureau of Industries for August, the prospects for a good grain crop in Ontario are assured. Fall wheat gives an average yield of 21½ bushels an acre, and spring wheat 18½ bushels. The aggregate productions exceed last year's harvest by 10,500,000 bushels. Barley is a good crop in the southern counties, but the northern and northeastern counties are affected by the summer drought. Grain, though plump and heavy, was discolored by the rain last week. The July oat crop promises as well as barley, but being two or three weeks late in ripening, has been greatly benefited by July rains.

Patti Sues for a Divorce.

PARIS, August 15th.—The advocate for Madame Patti presented a petition to-day for a divorce from her husband, the Marquis de Caux. The opinion is expressed by the bar that the Court will refuse to grant the divorce, on the ground that the law reserves the right of divorce to such applicants as have received injury in the marriage relation.

French Officers Arrested.

BERLIN, August 15th.—Two men, believed to be French officers, have been arrested at Coblentz while engaged in sketching fortifications.

Extensive Fire.

LONDON, August 15th.—A fire was started this forenoon in the envelope factory of James Hodgson, in Little Trinity Lane, by the bursting of a gas engine. Before the employes succeeded in leaving the building all way of escape, except by windows, was cut off and many were compelled to jump to the street. Several, including women, were injured thereby. The adjoining building, occupied by William Chase & Co., American merchants, was fired and is now burning. Other buildings are in danger. The loss has already reached £50,000. Twenty engines are flooding the burning structures.

Has Become Blind.

BERLIN, August 15th.—The Abbe Franz Liszt has become blind at Bayreuth. It is suggested that the cause of his blindness is smoking and brandy. It is said that he consumes daily a frightful quantity of liquor and often falls asleep in the theater. He has broken off with the Princess of Wischtenstein, who had become a devotee. Abbe Liszt will retire to Weimer, to end his days there.

Turned Over to the Prussian Police.

BERLIN, August 15th.—The anarchist sailors of the British steamer Elizabeth, arrested at Ottensen, last Saturday, were handed over to the Prussian police. Socialist pamphlets and papers were found in their desks. They refuse to make any statements, and treated their arrest with cynical apathy.

To Prevent the Catching of Sea Otter.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15th.—Russia has dispatched a gunboat to the Commander Islands, to prevent an Englishman named Snow, who is fitting out two vessels, from resuming the catching of sea otter, an industry monopolized by Russians. Russia confiscated a schooner belonging to Snow in 1883.

A Carlist Rising Feared.

MADRID, August 15th.—It is rumored that a Carlist refugee circle exists at Venice, and that Don Carlos has received advices from his adherents in the north of Spain that they are ready for the signal to begin a campaign against the Alfonsoists.

To Take Common Action.

VARZIN, August 15th.—Bismarck and Count Kalnoky are making arrangements to take common action towards France and England on the question of harboring active anarchists.

Conspiracy to Assassinate President Diaz.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.), August 15th.—A special telegram from the City of Mexico to the *Globe-Democrat* says that a conspiracy against the Government has been discovered there. The plot was to depose President Gonzales and put in his place Jose Masia Iglesias, and to assassinate Gen. Diaz and all bearers of what is known as the "Tuxtepec party." The plot is wide-spread in the States of Vera Cruz, Pueblo, Monelos and Quaretaro, and there is a great deal of anxiety. A number of arrests have been made in the City of Mexico during the week, embracing several prominent persons. Among them are Francisco Mejia, ex-Minister of Finance; Ricardio Rominez, ex-Judge of the Federal District; Gregori Perez Jordon, a prominent lawyer; General Féliciano Chaverro, Colonel Jose Maria Rodriguez, D. E. Veas, Augustin Mendoza, Ambrosia Dominguez, Ramon Juarez, Miguel Salcedo and Vidol Carral, and also the wife of Jordon. The latter has a small printing office, in which a large number of posters were found ready for circulation, inciting the people to revolt against the present Government, and in favor of Iglesias. No further explanation is given, but other arrests are expected to be made, and active measures will be taken to defeat the plot.

RECREATION FOR PUPILS.—A boy who attends school five days a week shouldn't be set to splitting wood or hoeing corn on the sixth. The labor of going to school is just as hard for a growing boy as shoving a jack-plane is for a man. Saturday ought to be his own day, and so acknowledged. Twenty-five years ago the father who couldn't find other work for his boy would throw down a fence and set him to rebuilding. The idea was to work him. No thought was given to the anatomy of a boy. Nobody seemed to realize that his bones were soft, his joints easily put out of order, and his muscles in such condition that too much work must use him up. Find me a stiff-legged man, a bow-backed man, a lop-shouldered man, a man whose spinal column is out of plumb, and I'll prove to you nine times out of ten that he was overworked as a boy.—[Exchange.

TOO MUCH "INNOCENCE."—Mr. Barnum says that in getting together his great ethnological congress the labor and expense of securing barbarians from all quarters of the globe is not all the trouble involved. Since the hot weather he has the greatest difficulty in keeping them in presentable condition. The Nautch girls innocently strip of all clothing except the middle cloth, while the Todas make no bones of stripping off everything. During the hottest days the Afghans spend most of the day in the water, when a brook or pond can be found in the neighborhood of the show.

BONNIE BLUE FLAG PRICES.—A copy of the Savannah *Herald* comes to light, bearing date of November 10th, 1864, in which the prices of staples are quoted: Flour per barrel, $700; cooking soda per pound, $25; tea per pound, $175; sperm candles per pound, $60; brandy per quart, $175; per drink, $10 to $12; ten cent box of blacking, $20; Confederate made lager beer per drink, $3; ham and eggs, $10; meal of bacon and rice, $10. For clothing, a coat cost $2,000; pantaloons, $200; vest, $200, and boots $400.

HENISTIC.—"Bridget," said Mrs. Wigglesworth to the new kitchen lady from Messina, "you may lay the table." "Is thy servant a hen, that she should do this thing?" queried Mr. Wigglesworth, facetiously, as the door closed. "Why not?" returned his wife, for once coming to time, "she is a Biddy;" and Wigglesworth said "H'm!" and went out to see if his sweet peas were coming up, and found that with the assistance of his neighbor's hens they were.—[Rockland Courier.

A NEW EXCUSE.—"I think I shall go to the circus this year when it comes around," said the deacon to his wife. "Why, my dear," she exclaimed, shocked at the idea, "you surely will not act so inconsistently. You have always been opposed to theaters, circuses, and things of that kind." "That is true; but the circus this year has a sacred elephant, and of course there can't be any harm in going to see that." "Certainly not, my dear; we will go together."—[Chicago Tribune.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY; ITS POLITICAL HISTORY AND INFLUENCE. By J. Harris Patton, M. A. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1 vol., 8vo., $1.

The volume, it is to be said at once, is antagonistic to the Democratic party. It is analytical of its history, principles and accomplishments. It spares the party not one whit, yet it is to be said that it fortifies its positions with arrays of fact that are staggering. There is one thought in regard to this and other political works of a critical order that deserves to be digested by all readers—that the fact that political parties are being made subjects of critical analysis by philosophical writers and political economists with a view to public discussion in the better realms of literature, is hopeful and promises good results. It indicates to our mind that political questions are being considered by the people at this day with less of partisan feeling and with more of a sincere desire to settle upon the best policies for the administration of the affairs of the Government. It is indicative of the conviction in the public mind that the attitude of parties on economic and State questions should be studied by the people, and that such study is being more and more widely engaged in. The purpose of the author of this volume has been to present the history of one of the oldest political organizations in the world, yet one which has passed its life within the youngest of the family of nations; to trace, concisely, the causes of its remarkable vitality, what innate principle permeated its life and gave it strength; and also to note how, even on account of the combination of dissimilar elements in its inner life, it has in a greater or less degree retained its hold upon the American people. We can, after perusing this monograph, well credit Professor Patton with sincerity when he says: "This monograph is not written in the interest or spirit of partisanship—Truth is not partisan; its nature forbids. Facts are immutable; prejudices, even, cannot change them."

TWELVE MONTHS IN AN ENGLISH PRISON. By Susan Willis Fletcher. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Sacramento: C. S. Houghton. $1 50, 12mo., cloth.

Mrs. Fletcher is a spiritual medium. In England she received from Mrs. Hart-Davies certain property. In 1880, while visiting her mother in the United States, Mrs. Fletcher was arrested on the charge of obtaining the property—jewels, clothing, etc.—by false pretenses. She was discharged. Returning to England to meet like charges there, she was arrested, convicted and sent to jail for a year. This book is the story of her incarceration, and the prelude to it. Whether one believes in spiritualism or not, the book is one that invites a reading. It is a very frankly told and interesting story. She tells with dramatic force how she came to be a spiritualist; accounts some wonderful "manifestations" when she was but a child, and tells some marvelous stories of development of spirit power when she grew to maturity. Her trial was a remarkable one, and her conviction created much comment here and in England. The press of England generally was against the woman. In return she tells her side of the story, and common justice claims for her a hearing. Her spiritual experiences in prison are not the least ghostly and remarkable of her recitals. They surpass most modern tales of spirit manifestations very much. Mrs. Fletcher does not convince us of the "spirit power;" nor are we ready to accept as true the story, as she tells it, of the relation she occupied to Mrs. Davies. Nor yet does her book prove anything, according to accepted laws of evidence, of the reality of spirit manifestations so called. Nevertheless her book is decidedly sensational. It may be safely read by any one with mental powers of sufficient vigor to be worth mention, without danger of "conversion."

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO 1848. By M. Guizot and Madame Guizot DeWit. Translated by Robert Black; 8 vols., cloth, gilt tops, 8 vo. New York: George B. Alden.

Guizot, the distinguished statesman and historian, died at Val-Richer in 1874, while dictating to his daughter the last pages of one of the later volumes of his History of France. He had planned the succeeding volume, for the period down to the meeting of the Constituent Assembly in 1789. On the plan thus traced, Madame DeWit edited the work and it has been brought down to 1840, practically under the inspiration of Guizot, whose schemes and sentiments were so familiar to his daughter. She completed her work in 1878, four years after Guizot's death. Alden has reprinted the work in eight volumes, profusely illustrated and in a style that will befit the shelf of any library, and at new prices, bringing the volumes within reach of those readers of most limited means. The publishing house named is doing a heavy work in this matter of republishing, at low rates, standard works, and it results in benefit at least to the purchasers of books. Whatever agency contributes to enlarge the opportunities of readers, and invites to wider reading of the best authors by the people, is worthy of public acknowledgment.

ROUND THE WORLD. By Andrew Carnegie. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. Sacramento: C. S. Houghton. $2 50.

A handsome and stout volume, giving an account of a tour around the world, from New York westward. Of such books there are legions, and the temptation to write them is less resisted than ever. For Mr. Carnegie's book it is to be said that it is rapid, panoramic, spirited, and the text testifies to the boldness of the author in expressing his opinion flatly of the people he saw, their customs, religions, fashions, etc. The book was originally printed for private circulation, but publishers' importunities led to its general publication. Mr. Carnegie had much success with a former work, entitled "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain." The two works are scarcely comparable, since they are very different in purpose and treatment. There is much pleasure to be had from the reading of "Round the World," but the information conveyed is not new.

OUT-OF-TOWN PLACES, WITH HINTS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT. By Donald G. Mitchell. 1 vol., 12mo., $1 25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Sacramento: C. S. Houghton.

This is a reissue of "Rural Studies." It is embellished by some new designs by E. C. Gardiner. It is a book that should go into the hands of every resident of the country proper, but is not devoid of interest to city denizens. Mr. Mitchell's preface fully expresses the scope of the rearranged edition: "Its aim is to stimulate those who live in the country or who love the country, to a fuller or wider range of thinking about the means of making their homes enjoyable—rather than to lay down any definite rules by which this may be accomplished; and I have especially sought to excite the ambition of those holders of humble estates, who believe that nothing can be done in the way of adornment of country property, except under the eye of accomplished gardeners."

IRVING CLASSICS. Select Essays and Sketches by Celebrated Authors. New York: John B. Alden.

This is one of Alden's new ventures, the presentation in neat library form at a low rate of standard works. In this line no publisher is doing so much or so well of whom we know. The little "Alden" octavo before us contains essays and sketches selected from the writings of Charles Lamb, Macaulay, Irving, Dr. Brown, Andrew Dickson, White, De Quincey, Hawthorne, Rawlinson, Legge, translations from Confucius and Mencias, Carlyle, Arnold, Froude and Hamerton—in all twenty-two of the choicest literary treasures to be gleaned from the world of letters. These are no condensations—they are intact essays and papers, and by "Alden's" admirable method open up possibilities to readers of limited means that otherwise can be gratified only by access to great libraries.

YOUNG FOLKS' LIBRARY (monthly). D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. 25 cents each.

Two more numbers of this new "library" for young readers are at hand from one of the best known of publishing firms, that almost exclusively gives its attention to literature for children. "Kitty Kent's Troubles" is a charming tale by Julia A. Eastman; "Margie's Mission" is equally as entertaining; it is a story by Marie Oliver. Between the two there is small choice—both will please young readers, both will do them good and teach them lessons of virtue. Mrs. Eastman's volume is probably the most scholarly and has a better finish, while its companion deals with more subtle traits of childish character.

THE MAN FROM TEXAS. A Western Romance. By Henry Oldham. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. $1 25.

A spirited novel of the West, its time the close of the rebellion, the scenes semi-military, the action melodramatic, the plot of the border style, the diction neither ill nor greatly good. In short, it is a fair sample of the Western novel.

Magazines, Etc.

Dr. Talmage gives a thoughtful and forcible article in "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine," for September, upon Wall-street defalcations, in which he sets forth, with unstinted vigor, the crime of extravagance and dealing beyond the purchaser's honest ability to pay. Getting trusted for goods and provisions, without intention of paying, he denominates theft, and worse even than secretly stealing the same, as it involves trouble and labor upon the part of the wronged owner, which are added to loss of goods. Several articles in this number will attract close reading and attention.

The September "Atlantic Monthly," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston), has among its contents the following: "Mediæval and Modern Penmanship," by E. P. Evans; "Old Salem Shops," Elanor Putnam; "Another Paper Upon Anatomizing of Wm. Shakespeare," by Richard Grant White; "Under the Maples," Mary Treat; "A Legend of Inverawe," C. F. G. Cummings; "Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham," Francis Parkman; "Lakes of Upper Italy," "The Despotism of Party," Herbert Tuttle; "The Volcanic Eruption of Kakatoa," E. W. Sturdy, etc.

The August number of "Choice Literature," published by John B. Alden, New York, reproduces twelve leading articles from reviews and the best magazines of latest dates. Among them are Herbert Spencer's "Great Political Superstition;" the "Reduction of Iniquity," by Henry George, etc.

The "Ladies' Floral Cabinet" for August, published at 22 Vesey street, New York, is received. Added to its varied departments of interest and instruction to ladies, it has many original and selected pieces of choice literature.

"A Fair Maid," a novel by F. W. Robinson, has been received by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, as a number in Harper's Franklin Square Library series. Price, 20 cents.

Cuticura

Miracles of Healing Unparalleled in Medical History.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s psoriasis, and others, leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe-nails came off, finger-nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O, my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat, used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.
"HIRAM E. CARPENTER.
"Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y.

"Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1880. "A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
"Justice of the Peace."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally, clear the Complexion, cleanse the Skin and Scalp, and purify the blood of every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancerous Humors and Skin Tortures when physicians, hospitals and all other means fail. Sold everywhere.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.
ap23-1yWS&w1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., will meet on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, AUGUST WINDAU. Members of Sister Lodges are invited to attend.
FRITZ KOMMERELD, N. G.
LORENZ EGEBERG, R. S. au16-1t*

Cleveland and Hendricks Fire Brigade. There will be a meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks Fire Brigade, at Howe's Hall, under Masonic Temple, Sixth street, between K and L, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 16th. Let all Democrats attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
H. L. NICHOLS, Chairman.
W. S. LEAKE, Secretary. au16-1t*

Just What They Need.
Those complicated stomach, kidney and nervous troubles from which so many women suffer, soon yield to the mild but active operation of Parker's Tonic. au16-1t

Gray as any Old Rat
In the wall; yet not forty years of age! Get back boyhood's color by using Parker's Hair Balsam. 50 cents. au16-1t

WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in selling Cloaks and Wraps. Apply to WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. au16-3t

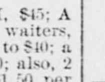
WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of ELIZABETH CLARK, who came to California in 1853 with her brother-in-law, Chas. O'Neill; last heard from resided in Sacramento. Address "A. C.," this office. au16-1t*

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS Parcel Wrapper; one who lives with his folks. [au16-1t] RED HOUSE.

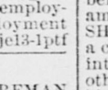
WHO HAS IT?—$5,000 WANTED FOR A term of four years; will pay 9 per cent. interest per annum, and give a good farm as security. Particulars, inquire of CARL STROBEL, the Broker, 321 J street, Sacramento. au16-1t*

WANTED—DEMOCRATS AND OTHERS. By thunder-necked and lightning-eyed war horses stand Andrew Jackson and General McClellan in "THE DEMOCRATIC SOUVENIR;" Cleveland and Hendricks in Imperial Portraits, Jefferson reading the Declaration of Independence, British Clouds and Lightnings threaten old Independence Hall, with other Grand Historic Scenes all on one sheet. See terms, etc., below.

WANTED—REPUBLICANS AND OTHERS to sell "THE REPUBLICAN SOUVENIR;" Blaine and Logan in Imperial Portraits, Lincoln signs the great proclamation, fetters fall, Justice approves and Liberty treads a broken chain, a child points heavenward, Garfield stills a Sea of Passion, with other impressive scenes. Both Souvenirs were begun last spring, are marble panelled in rich Roman architecture; like the Sun they have no competition; all prefer them to any others; hence sales immense and profits large. Retail prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents per copy—all same size, 22x28, but different in quality. A sample and case free. Remit 15 one-cent stamps for cost of mailing, or send $1 and get one of each grade—six pictures—postage free. Agents can club Souvenirs with our and all other lives of both candidates at reduced prices and multiply profit. First samples sent from Boston. Future orders may be filled from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Richmond, New Orleans or Boston. Order our "GRAND CLUB AND PREMIUM PROGRAMME." Address THE NATIONAL ART CO., 8—A, Pemberton Square, Boston. au16-1t



LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, August 14th, on north side of J street, between Sixth and Seventh, a Purse containing $65 in money and an order on D. O. Mills & Co. for £500 sterling. The finder will please leave at this office and be rewarded. au16-1t*



FOR SALE—40 HEAD OF CROSS-bred French and Spanish Merino Rams. Inquire A. G. FOLGER, 14 miles from Sacramento, near Marysville road. au16-tf

WANTED,

A MAN AND WIFE ON A RANCH, $45; A man to dry hops, $2 50 per day; 2 waiters, $30; also a waiter, $40; a man cook, $35 to $40; a second cook, $40; also, 2 milkers, $30; also, 2 ranch hands, $30; a wood chopper, $1 50 per cord. Female—3 waiter girls, $25 per month; also, 10 girls for housework, $15 to $25, also, girls for chamber work and various other employment. Apply to HOUSTON & CO., Employment Office, Fourth and K sts., Sacramento. je13-1ptf

T. QUINN & SONS,

CARRIAGE PAINTERS (LATE FOREMAN of painting department of the California Carriage Factory, Eighth and K), with Pike & Young, Fourth and L streets, Sacramento. Fine finish and durability guaranteed. au16-3m

MECHANICS'

BUILDING AND LOAN

ASSOCIATION.

SHARES IN THIS ASSOCIATION CAN NOW be had on application to the Secretary, in lots of Ten Shares each. Only a limited number unsold to non-borrowers. Office of Secretary, Third and J streets.
A. S. HOPKINS, President.
CHAS. R. PARSONS, Secretary. au16-1stf

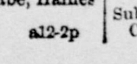
H. BUCKOW,

No. 520 J Street, between Fifth and Sixth.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, Notions, Water Colors for Artists and Children, Meerschaum Goods, and a general supply of Smoking Utensils, Toys, Imported and Domestic Cigars; also, Imported Shot Guns of the latest and best make. These goods have all been purchased in the markets of Germany, France, Italy and Austria, and the finest ever exhibited in this city. au16-3p3m

MATHUSHEK PIANOS!

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT



ARE THE BEST—OVER TWO Hundred and Fifty in use in Sacramento. The Uprights ahead of everything. Keep in tune at one-quarter the expense of any other piano. Beware of imitations and frauds offering them.

JOHN F. COOPER,

General Wholesale Agent for the Pacific Coast 527 J street. Also, cheap and medium-priced Pianos from $225 up. Old Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new ones. Knabe, Haines and Geo. Woods Pianos.
☞ Pianos to Rent. a12-2p

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BOMBSHELL

—IN THE—

MATHUSHEK PIANO CAMP!

Card from BEHR BROS., Piano Manufacturers, to KOHLER & CHASE, San Francisco.

IN REPLY TO YOUR FAVOR OF THE 26th ult. would say, that FREDERICK MATHUSHEK, the founder of the house bearing his name, would never have permitted the method of securing the tuning pins now used in the Mathushek Pianos to be used so long as he superintended the factory. The idea originated with and was patented by Pumeler, the President of the Company, and his desire to have it applied in the Mathushek Pianos caused the final rupture between him and Fred. Mathushek, because the latter, who is a practical piano maker, saw that its adoption would prove ruinous to the manufacturers of the Mathushek Pianos. Fred. Mathushek is now connected with the firm Mathushek & Kinkeldey, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third Avenue, New York. If you will make inquiry of him, you will learn that the New Haven firm has to repair pianos by the dozen, because their tuning pins become loose. It is much cheaper for them in the start to secure their tuning pins in dowels, stuck into iron, than to build up a wrest plank the way we do, out of several thicknesses of maple veneer; but when they come to foot up their bills of repair, and take into account the harm done their reputation, they would do better to adopt our method.

We do not claim anything new about the construction of our pin block; it is the same as that used by all the manufacturers of first class pianos that we know to stand well in tune. To any one who knows the first thing about the nature of wood, it must be evident that a tuning pin cannot be permanently secured in a dowel stuck into iron, because it is necessarily driven into end wood, which cannot long successfully resist the immense strains upon it—the strains of the strings. In a year or two the wood beneath the tuning pin will have become compressed, and the tuning pin will have sunk downward in front, and be loose in consequence. It cannot be otherwise, because the tuning pin is surrounded by long fiber where it should be surrounded by end wood. We wish you to notice also that the distance of the point where the string is fastened to the tuning pin, to the point where the tuning pin enters the wood of the pin block is greater in the Mathushek Piano than in ours, notwithstanding we have an iron plate over the pin block.

Ask your Sacramento agent to give his customers a chance to turn one of our tuning pins with a tuning hammer, and then tell them to do the same with a Mathushek pin, when they will at once discover how much firmer ours rest in their sockets than do those in the Mathushek Pianos, and that will convince anyone which of the two pianos will stand longer in tune. If your Sacramento agent has no better piano than the Mathushek to contend against, we deem him very fortunate.

That pin block is their weak spot, and the Mathushek agent at Sacramento had better say as little about it as possible.

Hoping we have made clear to you the folly of the Mathushek patent, we remain, yours truly,
au16- BEHR BROS. & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

[This Theater advertises in the RECORD-UNION only.]

Leon & Cushman's Minstrels

AND COMEDY COMPANY.

Grand Matinee To-day at 2 P. M.

ADMISSION:

50 and 25c.

Evening Performance at 8.

Special Performance Sunday Evening!
Special Performance Sunday Evening!

☞ OUR NEXT ATTRACTION! ☜

The Greatest Show on Earth,

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION!

75 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE! 75
75 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE! 75

☞ Seats secured at Box Office without extra charge. au13-4t

☞ Don't Read This!

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

COMING! COMING!

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION!

Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee!

AUGUST 19TH AND 20TH.

No Performance Wednesday Evening.

75 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE! 75

Grand Ballet, Scenery, etc.

☞ Particulars in future advertisement. ☜
au16-

SWIMMING BATHS,

No. 1024 K STREET,

NOW [je20-1ptf] OPEN!

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

CAUTION.

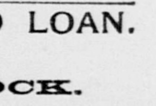
DON'T BE MISLED BY REPRESENTATIONS of full iron frames in Upright Pianos as being equal to the MATHUSHEK, for upon examination it will be found that the MATHUSHEK Upright Piano is the only Piano that has a cup of wood bushing forced into solid iron, into which the tuning pins are set, which no other Piano has. Take a toothpick or penknife blade, and you can insert it all around the tuning pin in all other Pianos down to the wooden plank, which will prove the above assertion. Then note the MATHUSHEK, and don't be deceived. Agency, 527 J street.
jy16-2p1m

$100,000 PAID

IN ENDOWMENTS TO DATE—THE UNIversal Benevolent Association of California. Incorporated August 8, 1881. Home Office: 1033 Mission street, San Francisco.

Issue of Certificates of Endowment of One to Two Thousand Dollars, payable at Marriage, or at Maturity. Send for Circulars and Papers. Reliable Agents Wanted. ja16-2ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.



A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. je9-2p1m

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,

No. 212 J Street, ... Sacramento.

OFFICE HOURS: { 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. } jy20-2p1m

BUILDING AND LOAN.

NEW STOCK.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, being the commencement of the Eleventh Year of its existence, the

Sacramento Building and Loan Association

Will issue its Eighth Series of Stock, of One Thousand Shares, which can now be secured at the office of A. LEONARD & SON, No. 1012 Fourth street. J. R. WATSON, President.
A. LEONARD, Secretary. au8-2ptf

CHARLES A. JENKINS

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

SHERIFF,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. au12-tf